PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,320—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1901.

.ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th Aug.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
* A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
* "	.....	...	1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	......	...	in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Aug. at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 8th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Scharfe	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS, AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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IMPORTERS AND PURVEYORS OF HIGH CLASS
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THE Goods sold by the Company are warranted to be the best of their several kinds. They are procured only from Houses most in repute and being frequently imported, and in small Parcels, Customers may always rely upon their Freshness.

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MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co.'s MONTHLY STORE CATALOGUE WITH ALL DETAILS AND PRICES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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MADRAS, LONDON.

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SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR,
50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL,
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

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WATSON'S CLUB.
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" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
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&c. &c. &c.

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FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
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SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

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	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S *Drawing Room* Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs.	30
" " Uprights ...	"	25
Revolving Piano Stool	"	18
Woollen Cover	Rs.	15-0
Set of Insulators	"	4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND........ £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra).
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits, and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, Agency. Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........ $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
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CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
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HANKOW.
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MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.............. " 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital........ " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum.
" 1 Year	5	"
" 6 Months	4½	"
" 3 Months	4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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REQUIRED for the Carriage and Wagon Department of the E. I. Railway, AN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 800 per month. Candidates—European—well educated and not less than 30 years of age must be accustomed to the management of men; experienced in all matters connected with the running of rolling stock on Indian Railways, including its interchange with Foreign lines, and competent to deal personally with damaged stock and other claims. They must also have served the full term of a regular pupilage or apprenticeship in the Locomotive or Carriage shops of a British Railway and produce certificates to that effect.

Applications, in writing only, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, E. I. Railway, Howrah, will be received up to the 31st August, 1901.

J. DOUGLAS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd August, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KHUTREE JUGJEEVAN VITHAL, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bapoo Khote Street, house No. 174, outside the Fort .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

The
Seal of
the High
Court of
Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING.
The 1st day of August, 1901.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,

MESSRS. MADON, SONS & Co., Chemists, &c., respectfully beg to bring to the notice of their kind Patrons, Constituents and Public at large that they have REMOVED their place of business to No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET, near the Crawford Market, next to Mr. D. C. Oomrigur, Wine Merchant, and request that in future all communications to be made to the above address to avoid delay and inconvenience. Further it is requested, that as there are more than one firm by the NAME SIMILAR TO OURS, to address by the name as below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise. Please note all Prices are revised.

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Chemists, Druggists,
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET,
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WHILE out-shopping don't fail TO SEE our CHEAP and USEFUL NOVELTIES at PRICES to suit every purse.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 28 of Act II of 1874 as amended by Act IX of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or their proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of August, 1901, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

GEORGE GORING JOHN SUTTON JONES, late a Major (temporary Lieutenant Colonel) in the Bhopal Battalion (Indian Staff Corps), who died at Indore, Central India, on 30th October, 1900.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 15th July, 1901.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1901, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June 1901.
2ND.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Purshotam Jeewandas as an additional Director.
4TH.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
5TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration, (for the current year.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th August, 1901, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th July, 1901.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex-Officio.)

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AGENTS:

MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
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NO MORE ICE!
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THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-8 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

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THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It posesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 39m. Sun sets 6h. 32m. High water, 3-8m., 3-11. Low water, 8-40m., 9-19. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The next meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday at 5-15 p.m.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July 1901 was 5,767; the daily average being 186. The new admissions, were 1,159; Parsees, 634; Hindoos 3,098; Mahomedans, 1515; Christians, 471. 40 children were vaccinated this month.

ASSAULT ON AN ENGINEER.—Mr. Shapoorji Nanabhoy Harda, engineer in the Bombay Dye Works, who resides in the mill premises in Parbhadavi Road, reported to the police on Sunday morning that during the previous night while he was asleep, some one entered his room on the first floor by placing a ladder at the back of the house and struck him on the head with a sickle, inflicting a wound thereon. The assailant escaped leaving the sickle behind.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	The Queen's Guard	Williams.
Overture	The Exiles	Gassner.
Sed: Fantasia	The Rose of Castille	Balfe.
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel.
Scena ed Aria	L'Assedio di Arlem	Verdi.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE LATE PROFESSOR O. S. PEDRAZA.—The Managing Committee of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, at their meeting held on Thursday last, unanimously resolved to record in the books of the Cercle the very great loss that the institution has sustained in the death of Professor O. S. Pedraza, who since the formation of the Cercle in 1886 up to his death, held the office of president of the Cercle and rendered valuable services in all matters pertaining to the management of the Cercle's affairs. The Committee also resolved to vote letters of condolence to his bereaved family and to open a subscription among the members of the Cercle for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Professor in connection with the Cercle. The Committee further resolved to request the Rev. S. Noti, S. J., Professor of French at the St. Xavier's College, to accept the place of the late Professor Pedraza as President of the Cercle and Mr. C. M. Cursetjee as Vice-President.

ARREST OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.

SUPERINTENDENT McDERMOTT of C. Division, has captured a gang of burglars who have recently been causing depredations in several localities in Bombay. It appears that in consequence of certain information previously received Superintendent McDermott proceeded to the shop of one Prabhashunker Doolabji in Shaik Memon Street, on Saturday at midnight, and arrested him on suspicion. Prabhashunker, who is alleged to be the leader of a gang of burglars, then made a statement and pointed out the shop of a goldsmith named Dunnji Shivji at 3rd Combharwada Lane, who made over to the police a bar of silver, weighing about sixty-two tolas, and a piece of melted gold, weighing about two and three-fourths tolas. This property, the goldsmith stated, he had received from one Atmaram Madhaoji, one of the gang. Atmaram was then arrested, but he denied all knowledge of the goldsmith and the property. Eight members of this gang of burglars have been detained by the police for inquiries, some of them being old offenders. Prabhashunker then made a further statement, in consequence of which the police had a well in his house searched by a diver, with the result that an auger, a jimmy and an ivory bangle and a crucible were found, but not the pistol, which was also stated to be there. The goldsmith's house was then searched and a gold neck ornament, a part of a gold kunthi, two silver toe rings and a brass watch were found. All the accused were yesterday morning placed before the Commissioner of Police and the matter is under investigation.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. H. Murray has been appointed to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana. Khan Bahadur R. H. Kotwal, Police Inspector, Thana, has been appointed sub pro tem Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Northern Division.

A special meeting of members of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhoo Education Society, (Thana Branch) was held in the Prabhoo Social Club under the Chairmanship of Srimant Bapoo Saheb Potnis last week, and the following resolution was passed:—That the papers written on Ethnography by Messrs. Balkrishna Atmaram Gupte and Trimbak Vasudev Gupte be forwarded to Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Superintendent of Census, as called for, and that the best thanks of the Society be offered to the writers of the papers.

A well attended meeting of Zamindars, Sawkars, Kunbi cultivators, ryots and others was held in Baba Subhedar's Wada at Kalyan, a few days ago, under the chairmanship of Rao Saheb, Subnis to discuss the Land Revenue Act Amendment Bill. The Rao Saheb spoke on the subject of the Bill at great length. Messrs. Thasoar Vakil, Ranade, Vaidya and Nene also made speeches regarding the Bill and a resolution was passed to send a protest to Government against the proposed Bill.

The following students of B. J. Thana High School and the G. E. I. English School, Kalyan, have passed (in First Grade) in the J. J. School of Art Examination for certificates:—S. N. Kharkar, N. R. Pansare, R. G. Pranjpe, S. N. Patil, N. K. Taskar and P. D. Velankar (Kalyan).

Mir Moonshee Mahomed Hasan Makba, Vice-President of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, Northern Division, visited this station last week. He examined the boys of the Ebrahim Makba Mahomedan School (situated near the Government Dak bungalow) and was pleased with the progress the boys had made in Persian and the Arabic languages.

In honour of the birthday of Hazrot Peer (the Great Grandson of Hazrat Ali) the Mahomedan merchants and shop-keepers of this place closed their shops in the Bazaar Peith on Monday last.

Bhima Mharatta, a questionable character, was tried by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, for assaulting a Mochee at Ootalsar and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday.

Seven births (four males and three females) and thirteen deaths (including six from plague) were registered in the Municipal District of Thana during the past week. There were three cases of plague and three deaths at Bhivandi (re-infected) during the same period.

Three inches and sixty-five cents. of rain fell here yesterday. The total fall of rain up to Saturday, the 3rd, is seventy-four inches and one cent.; the total fall to the same date last year being forty inches and sixty-five cents.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	3	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	5	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	5	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	6	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	8	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	14	28	113
Total plague deaths to date	96,913	81,039	
Same date last year	13	12	27

It is notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Government of India Notification No. 302—Sanitary, dated 4th February 1897, and with the object of protecting Poona from infection, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Poona be added to the list of Railway stations at which passengers are medically examined for plague. Such examination will at present be restricted to persons arriving at Poona. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct that booking to Goorpuri Station for third class passengers by up trains be stopped till further orders.

SOLDIERS AND THE RAILWAYS.

THE CASE FOR THE UNION MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there appears to be some misunderstanding among the public as to the exact position taken by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants on the question of the training of soldiers in railway work, will you kindly permit me to explain our attitude? In doing this I will view the subject in its three different aspects:—(a) The military aspect; (b) the labour aspect; and (c) the public aspect.

(a) The Military Aspect:

1. We do not object to the scheme of the Government to train soldiers as railway men if the soldiers are to be used only for military emergencies. The scheme of the Government in this respect is heartily approved of by all railway men.

2. As we do not object to the scheme in its bearing on the defence and security of the country, it is futile to introduce this extraneous issue, father it on to us, and then urge that inasmuch as the railway system is a vital portion of the land defences the scheme is necessary. This is simply making a man of straw and pulling it to pieces. It might be pointed out, however, that even this is possibly unnecessary (as I will show in paragraph 4). However if the men are to be used for defence only, all railway men will help not only in carrying the scheme to a successful issue, but will work side by side with the soldiers during time of war.

3. We have in no wise disregarded the position of the Indian Government, internal or external, so far as the safety of the country is concerned, and have not made a comparison with Western nations in this respect, and placed the scheme under a ban. To repeat once again, we do not object to the soldiers for military purposes.

IN CASE OF WAR.

4. It is not, however, correct, nor in accordance with fact, to say that the existing staffs would be unequal to the emergency that a war on the frontiers may create. They have done such work in the past, and quite satisfactorily too, under the greatest strain, during the past frontier troubles; and were, I believe, commended for the manner in which they had worked. So this argument against the civilian staff falls to the ground.

5. We do not object to ex-soldiers, settled in India, working on railways. There are many such at present in railway service, and in this Society. This peculiar aspect of war that has been given to the question has merely served to confuse the issues. We desire it to be entirely separated.

(b) The Labour Aspect:—

6. We object to the scheme because Government intend training soldiers who are in active service with the object of lending them to the railways to be used against the employes should they think it advisable to withdraw their labour. The Government has said so in the reply to the memorial of the men. Now the men are not desirous of strikes, but inasmuch as strikes are constitutional they do not believe in being deprived of this, their only defensive weapon. What is the meaning, and what will be the effect, of this use of soldiers at such a time? Let me tell you: it will mean defeat, loss of employment; gradual lowering of wages; deprivation of privileges now enjoyed on some railways; increased hardships; domestic discomforts, which may be more far reaching in their consequences than appears at first sight. This is not foregoing, as you term it "the least curtailment of the privileges of the society." It means the very happiness of thousands The men would be fools if they viewed it otherwise.

THE POSITION IN ENGLAND.

7. We object to the scheme so far as it clashes with the interests of the men in this respect; and urge that in England, though railway strikes have been numerous, soldiers have never been brought out to work in place of the men. And we object to it being done here in such cases. It has never been done because it is contrary to the spirit of the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the English people. Moreover, because it is an outside element introduced into a dispute between two parties, which have equal rights; either side being subjects of the same Government, and consequently having equal claims on that Government. State intervention is, broadly speaking, a thing to be avoided, as far as possible. "It will be generally admitted," says Professor Fawcett, in one of his political essays, "that Government intervention is not a good thing in itself; the more it can be avoided the better." This is a broad, underlying principle in our economies and politics, the soundness of which will not be questioned. Such intervention is only justifiable in certain extreme cases where no other means are available. It is this principle of non-intervention of the State that has hitherto made the English Government hesitate to legislate on such matters as the hours of labour, for instance, as well as other questions. Let me quote another instance, which though not parallel, may nevertheless serve to show how dangerous it is for the State to intervene in public matters, I mean with reference to the trade of a country. I will quote an extreme case. During the great famine in Southern India, in 1876-8, the Madras Government, seeing thousands dying of starvation and the traders disinclined to sell their grain, entered the market and became purchasers, with the object of selling at a lower value, When this was known to the Supreme Government orders were immediately issued to withdraw. It was recognized to be economically unsound, I allude to this simply to show that even in this extreme case where thousands, nay millions, were dying (not merely inconvenienced as in a strike) the Government hesitated intervening. I have mentioned this merely as a side-argument. I would here draw attention to the fact that there is no difference between strikes in England and in India, unless that in the former country they are pushed more vigorously and affect more people, both amongst employes as well as the public; consequently the positions of the two Governments are essentially the same. Please do not introduce war into the question; that is an unusual and extreme matter; and, as I have said, at such a time all must help.

THE TREATMENT OF THE MEN.

8. The soldier's duty is to fight, and he is paid for this, and on retirement receives a small pension. This pay partly comes from railway men themselves, who are tax-payers. He is not meant to be used by the Government, simply because his services are to be had at any moment during times of peace, to interfere in conflicts in the labour world (and where will you draw the line?) especially as such interference would be the introduction of an extraneous element into the dispute, and would ultimately tend to reduce the wages of the men, and heap other hardships upon them. It would be a direct incentive to employers to carry out their schemes of reduction which we continually have in evidence; and in other respects to crush down manly independence and enforce a system of slavery on the men. Had it not been for the strike of the guards on the G. I. P. Railway they would to-day have been drawing fifty to sixty rupees less a month than they are at present. You will understand what this would mean to men on moderate wages. I am prepared to prove, quoting illustrations on Indian railways, that the treatment meted out to the men on some of the systems is simply disgraceful. The men are abused, insulted, heavily find on the most ordinary pretext, in fact "sat upon," to use a vulgar expression. I had occasion, for instance, to draw his Excellency the Viceroy's attention to such doings on a State railway, viz., the North-Western. I preferred to do this rather than bring about a strike. Lord Curzon's Government took up the matter, and some of the men's grievances as stated in their memorial were redressed. Let me tell you, however, that our peaceful method was not appreciated by the officers of that system, for they in various ways harassed the men, so that there is at this moment great dissatisfaction amongst them at the treatment they have received. One of the men, a Parsee driver, was dismissed without just cause; an appeal to the Government of India has resulted in his reinstatement; but he has been transferred to another railway by his officers, though his covenant with the Government distinctly states that he will serve only on the N.-W. Railway! I could prove my case from other railways as well. There are railways now paying European and Eurasian young men thirteen and fourteen rupees permonth as firemen and guards, a wage that we give to our peons and butlers! Is this sufficient to keep such men decent members of society? Unfortunately, there is no public opinion here in India as there is in England. The men receive scant support from the press. What are they to do to gain their just rights? Speaking in general terms, we learn from industrial history that the employing classes have ever endeavoured to pay their employes as little as possible. I might support this statement with the authority of no less a scholar than Professor Thorold Rogers, who has given this matter considerable attention. But a passing reference to the factory system—known also as English slavery—will be sufficient for my purpose. Therefore, on these important grounds likewise, we object to the soldier in active service being trained in railway work.

ARE STRIKES BENEFICIAL?

9. Though we are not desirous of strikes (which we have hitherto proved in practice) we maintain they are beneficial, and perhaps even necessary, at times. In support of this I would refer to that economist, Professor Walker (and others, if necessary) and repeat what I said at the conference at Bangalore, that strikes are the insurrections of labour, and, as in the political world, insurrections have played an important part in the political elevation of downtrodden people, through the fear they have engendered in the minds of the oppressors or through the demolition of institutions which have become pernicious, so strikes may exert a powerful and salutary influence in breaking up a crust of custom which has formed over the remuneration of a body of labourers, or in breaking through the desire to withstand legitimate advances in wages; besides teaching the men to have confidence in themselves, and teaching employers to respect the men, and treat them better. Let me quote here Mr. Herbert Spencer, who, in the the third volume of his great work on the Principles of Sociology, says:—"Judging from their *harsh and cruel conduct in the past*, it is tolerably certain that *employers are now prevented from doing unfair things which they would else do* Conscious that trade unions are ever ready to act, they are more prompt to raise wages when trade is flourishing than they would otherwise be; and when there comes times of depression, they lower wages only when they cannot otherwise carry on their business." (The italics are mine.)

"Knowing the power which unions can exert, masters are led to treat the individual members of them with more respect than they would otherwise do: the status of the workman is almost necessarily raised. Moreover, having a strong motive for keeping on good terms with the union, a master is more likely than he would else be to study the general convenience of his men, and to carry on his works in ways conducive to their health."

The Government, therefore, in stepping in with this scheme, as a third party in labour disputes, is helping the employers at the cost of the men; deranging the balance of forces; depriving the men of their only defensive weapon; helping the stronger side against the weaker; and consequently helping to further, to use Mr. Spencer's words, harsh and cruel conduct, and to enable employers to do unfair things, thus lowering the status of the men; in short seriously and permanently injuring a large body of workmen.

(c) The Public Aspect:

10. To the reply of the Government that they are bound to protect the public to the utmost of their power against the inconvenience caused by interruptions or derangements of the railway services, we urge that the British public has very often had to put up with similar, and far more intensified inconveniences and derangements, but the British Government has never brought out soldiers on these grounds to take the place of the men. The Government has always remained neutral. Again, in the dockers and other strikes, where the shipping and the public have been much inconvenienced, such unfair advantage as this has never been taken of the men by the English Government. Why should it be done here? Please leave war out of the question. Furthermore, as this is not the sole, nor the legitimate, method of terminating such a dispute, should it ever occur, State intervention is unnecessary, and is most reprehensible and injurious, and utterly unsound in policy.

11. The argument in support of the action of the Government in desiring to bring soldiers into the dispute, because the railway system is one of the chief Agencies of Government, of commerce, and of social life, is just as applicable in England as in India (I do not mean in time of war, that is quite a different matter and not of frequent occurrence); and yet the English Government has never contemplated the introduction of soldiers on these grounds during a stoppage of traffic. Why should the argument hold good here and not there?

GOVERNMENT AND ARBITRATION.

12. If Government think it their duty to protect the public from the inconveniences arising from strikes, let them adopt more legitimate means than the one in contemplation. If the railway companies here would adopt as conciliatory methods as some of those in England; and if the Indian public, who are interested in the question, so far as their comforts and conveniences, as well as other interests are concerned, would give more thought to the condition of the men who work for them on railways, such inconveniences would seldom arise. Let the Government help in forming boards of conciliation and arbitration; give us a Board of Trade with extended powers as in England, by which unions may directly represent matters; let them appoint a commission to inquire into the condition of the men. These are some of the means asked for by the men through this Society. Is this not evidence of a desire to avoid conflicts and pursue peaceful methods? It is not the men who desire strikes; they are driven to them by the treatment they receive. Attempts at gaining their rights by other and milder means are met by punishment and harsh treatment, and even a worm will turn. I am prepared to support this statement.

13. If the Government think it their duty to interfere on behalf of the public, in a manner that is against the interests of the men, is it not their duty to look more to the interests of the men? But in this respect they decline to interfere, referring the men to their Home Boards. Is it a neutral attitude, therefore, not the most advisable in such a case here as in the West? Let the respective parties settle the dispute, and if the public is affected they will soon find legitimate means to bring the issue to a close.

EFFECT UPON WAGES.

14. We object to the scheme, furthermore, because the railway labour market (as far as labour in the country is concerned) will be seriously affected. The Government have informed the railways that the trained soldiers on the active list will be lent to the railways during a temporary rush of traffic. And yet there are thousands of Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees and other unemployed at present; and discarding all these outside labour military men in receipt of wages are to be brought in even though temporarily, to do the work. Many of these unemployed are on the verge of starvation, and their families in misery. Is this policy sound, economically and politically? What are these thousands to do? It is sound policy, I ask, and is it the action of a good and wise Government to neglect and discard this material and allow it to deteriorate, when it might be made good use of, and bring extraneous material where it is not necessary? And what will be the effect of such policy? What will become of these thousands of unemployed? Will they not sink lower and lower into the abyss of degradation and crime, as in Western countries, and form a criminal class that will in a few years prove a danger to the country Are they not the subjects of the Government and deserving of care and attention? And where and when will this scheme of training soldiers stop? If the Government is consistent, it will always in future have to train soldiers to replace those who may die or go away. And of those who will have the means and buy their discharge and settle down in the country and have children, will this scheme not militate against these very soldiers and their offspring?

15. I am reminded here of the severe irony of Lord Curzon's words when, in reply to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, he referred them to the railway service, and said; "Why do you not enter for these appointments. . . . I can but point out to you the broad and not unremunerative avenue that is here afforded to your energies. I invite you to profit by it more materially than you appear hitherto to have done!" Alack! I pointed out in my speech at Bangalore on this question, that one of the railways has already debarred these men from obtaining service in the Locomotive Department, presumably to make room for the soldiers, who are not starving!

16. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants do not desire to wreck any scheme for increasing the stability of the defences of the country. They are all loyal to the core, and would to-morrow die for the Union Jack if needs be. This question of the defences of the country has been unnecessarily dragged into the controversy by others and has only served to confuse the issue. But, inasmuch as the employment of soldiers during a withdrawal of labour, or to the exclusion of domiciled Europeans and others, will indisputably tend to impoverish railwaymen and slowly degrade them to a lower level, they are bound to protect their interests. They would be fools if they did not. This is not, as it has been styled, "the least curtailment of the capacity" of the Society and of the men; it is a vital question affecting the permanent welfare of thousands.

17. Finally, I would say, that when the British public see the question in its true light there can be no doubt as to their sympathy and help.

J. A. BALFOUR,
General Secretary,
Amalgamated Society of Railway
Servants of India and Burma.
Aug. 2.

[* We held this letter over from our issue of yesterday for want of space.]

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th August.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-day, at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

17TH, 21ST AND 24TH AUGUST.

OWNERS are reminded that First Entries close on Tuesday, 6th August.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 1st August, 1901.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

AUG. 5.

Jabulpore.—Rainfall 61 cents. Weather cloudy.
Secunderabad.—Rainfall 37 cents.
Parsi.—Rainfall 1·80 inches. The rainfall is generally satisfactory. Weather cloudy.

AUG. 4.

Kampti.—Weather cloudy.
Delhi.—Weather cloudy, but no rain.

AUG. 3.

Akote.—Yesterday rainfall 1·14 inches; Still it is cloudy and showery. Cotton plants are doing well, but fine weather is required for weeding operations.

Dhamangaon.—Rainfall 1·75 inches. Weather continues cloudy and rainy.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

Monday.—The depression in Central India has practically filled up. The depression in North-West India continues unusually far north, and has intensified. No change of importance has occurred in the Bay. Rain has increased slightly in Burma; light rain has continued in North-East India and light to moderate rain along the hills in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. Silchar has received two inches; Mussoorie, three; Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Chakrata one. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast. Light rain in the Deccan; showers in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Berar, South India, Bombay, Deesa, Neemuch, and Udaipur have received two inches, Madras three inches, and Cuddapa, Amraoti and Ratnagiri one inch. Conditions are less favourable for rain in Central India and Rajputana. Rain will probably continue in Central Provinces, and the Deccan, and showers may be received in the Punjab, along the Himalayas, and Gujarat. Rain may increase slightly in North and East Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5th August 1901.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Agra.—Cotton sowing making good progress.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton crop excellent, Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district.

Barsi.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle, More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Esplanade In.	Esplanade Cts.	Fort In.	Fort Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cs.
Previously registered	71	24	65	53	70	31	62	55
Monday, 5th August	3	47	1	82	2	60	1	38
Total	74	71	67	35	72	91	63	93
Total fall to August, 4, 1900	46	07	50	02	48	88	47	81
Total fall to August, 4, 1899	23	17	21	61	30	32	27	36

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 5th August	1	43
Monday, 5th August	1	75

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST.

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·441	SE	3	95·1	85·9	81	...	10·46	+1·07
Sirsa	29·434	SW	M	104·8	85·1	80	0·47	3·02	−4·04
Delhi	29·490	ENE	3	95·2	84·4	87	...	9·86	−4·48
Agra	29·471	SE	3	97·5	85·4	77	...	8·55	−7·02
Cawnpore	29·497	ESE	..	97·4	89·0	80	...	10·35	−4·69
Allahabad	29·466	E	8	98·6	84·2	77	...	6·70	−12·83
Jhansi	29·488	SE	4	93·4	84·7	81	..	18·40	−1·64
Jacobabad	29·420	SE	4	108·4	87·5	61	...	0·55	−1·27
Karachi	29·501	WSW	9	89·4	80·2	83	...	0·49	−3·99
Jeypore	29·496	Calm.	2	95,7	81·2	73	0·01	6·02	−7·62
Ajmere	29·516	W	4	94·4	81·5	79	...	6·43	...
Deesa	29·542	WSW	7	92·1	80·1	89	2·20	5·07	−9·52
Ahmedabad	29·548	SW	2	89·2	77·6	95	0·22	13·30	−10·21
Bhuj	29·545	WSW	9	90·3	78·4	95	...	2·25	−7·03
Jamnagar	29·549	SSW	11	90·0	78·2	87	0·03	2·23	−14·06
Dwarka	29·569	WSW	9	83·9	77·7	91	0·05	2·68	...
Rajkot	29·552	W	9	89·4	75·7	91	0·10	8·16	−10·24
Bhownagar Para	29·575	SW	5	92·6	77·8	87	0·25	12·15	+0·1
Veraval	29·579	W	7	83·0	78·3	90	...	1·62	−14·09
Neemuch	29·547	WSW	7	85·0	76·0	94	1·50	8·49	−7·22
Indore	29·554	Calm	1	80·3	74·1	93	0·37	10·54	−6·27
Saugor	29·501	E	4	81·4	77·1	79	...	19·95	...
Jubulpore	29·481	SW	2	89·4	78·1	89	0·03	20·76	−12·90
Hoshangabad	29·528	SW	1	88·7	77·2	89	0·02	21·85	−7·60
Khandwa	29·558	W	1	82·7	74·6	91	0·17	9·02	−6·73
Raipur	29·541	SSW	9	87·3	77·1	88	..	24·58	−3·09
Nagpur	29·538	SW	7	88·3	78·6	91	0·05	18·43	−7·00
Amraoti	29·563	WSW	15	78·1	73·5	95	1·25	11·45	−7·32
Akola	29·591	WSW	8	83·0	73·9	95	0·16	11·30	−6·61
Surat	29·591	SW	8	84·0	79·6	83	...	13·27	−16·28
Malegaon	29·581	WSW	12	91·4	78·1	78	0·06	8·97	−0·81
Bombay	29·637	W	18	82·0	76·4	94	1·72	62·69	+14·00
Poona	29·636	SW	12	77·6	70·9	95	0·49	13·83	+1·53
Ahmednagar	?	W	11	84·9	71·4	88	0·30	9·00	+0·44
Aurangabad	29·632	WSW	13	83·3	69·7	94	0·86	13·58	...
Sholapur	29·650	SW	11	76·3	72·0	90	0·48	15·0.	+4·33
Ratnagiri	29·673	W	7	81·0	74·9	87	1·33	60·18	−11·40
Belgaum	29·675	WSW	23	74·3	67·8	85	0·27	24·81	−0·33
Goa	29·701	W	15	83·0	76·4	93	0·47	77·75	+18·28
Karwar	..	WNW	5	81·2	75·5	86	1·63	108·85	+28·31
Mangalore	29·767	Calm.	3	84·3	76·4	94	0·09	73·94	−0·67
Calicut	29·787	N	8	82·2	73·5	94	1·13	68·01	+1·92
Cochin	29·809	ENE	8	87·5	73·7	90	1·10	50·79	−1·87
Bangalore	29·771	WSW	11	82·3	66·8	90	0·49	5·65	−3·13
Secunderabad	29·646	W	15	81·6	71·5	86	0·03	15·84	+3·04
Masulipatam	29·626	WNW	9	87·0	78·1	79	0·07	10·45	−1·55
Bellary	29·684	WNW	11	88·0	73·7	61	0·08	4·75	+0·76
Cuddapah	29·687	NW	L	96·7	74·8	84	0·81	7·58	−1·28
Madras	29·689	SE	6	98·5	75·0	89	2·63	9·75	+3·02
Coimbatore	29·769	WSW	8	88·9	71·1	93	..	4·70	+1·87
Trichinopoly	29·728	W	5	100·1	78·8	62	...	2·26	−1·26
Negapatam	29·704	W	3	98·2	75·9	74	...	1·61	−2·93
Colombo	29·814	SW	6	87·0	7·5	83	...	10·58	−2·88
Aden	29·595	SSE	5	90·3	79·8	69	...	1·35	+1·24

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 1·85 (66·29); G. T. H. = 1·82 (67·61) St. G.H = 1·6 (70·56); C. P. = 1·72 (64·69).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the North-West Provinces and at Delhi and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Cuddapah and Madras and the sky is cloudy to overcast over the whole country.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen over a large area, the greatest amounts recorded being 2·63 at Madras, 2·29 at Deesa and over an inch at Neemuch, Amraoti, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin and Calicut.

A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over Central India, the Central Provinces and the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, where the weather is slightly unsettled. The pressure and other weather conditions are very favourable for the continuance of rain over the greater part of the country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th August, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·640
Temperature of the Air	degrees	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·0
Dew Point		76·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·936
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·3
General Directions of wind*		W. WNW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	438
Fall of Rain		2·45
Total fall during month		3·94
" " year		62·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th		0·70

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY—Aug. 4.

10 p.m	78·4

MONDAY—Aug. 5.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	78·9
4 p.m	78·9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Byculla, 1,516 tons, Captain A G Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein via Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J W Tyrrell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar 13th July, via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Bradbury, Mr Solomon, and 69 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 3rd August with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Miller, Mr Desmier, Mr Birch, Mr Alla Dutta, the Hospital Assistant, and 25 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 891 tons, Captain H Tepe, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar via Lamoo and Mombasa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J C Compos, Mr Napoleao, Mr P Ranchordas, Mr M Ranchordas, Mr Ardeshir Ruttonjee, Mr S N Guthighar, Mr A Adam, Lieut C M G Withers and 240 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 5.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N
Investigator..........Comdr T H Heming, R N ....R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence .... Indian Marine
Clive.......... Indian Marine
Nancowry.......... Indian Marine
Mayo..........R W Gordon..........Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia.......... Turret-ship
Plassey.......... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats ....
Hardinge ....Baugh..........Indian Marine
H M S Reatbreast ...Hill..........Cruiser

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Clyde	4036	Leudon			P & O Co
Sirsa	1575	Hartley	Calcutta &c.		M M & Co
Culna	1461	Hill			M M & Co
Haidari	1[illegible]67	Erikson			B & P S N Co
Itaura	3363	Croft			M M & Co
Vadala	2162	Lee			M M & Co
Chusan	2182	Daniel	China	13-8	P & O Co
Alboin	649	Curtis			R S & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1835	Corran	Calcutta		T M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Hirst			M M & Co
Bhandara	2215	Babbi			M M & Co
Kerbella	1458	Shepherd			M M & Co
Byculla	1516	Abbott			M M & Co
Kola	497	Tice			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macleod	1583	Lennox			F M & Co
B	Lorenzo	2031	Wing	Hull	6-8	F M & Co
F	Ernest Simons	2162	Vaquier	Marseilles	29-8	M M & Co
G	Pachumba	514	Rickford	P Gulf	8-8	M M & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Q	Courland	992	Ahmed		*	Shepd & Co
	Lawada	2140	Tyrell	Zanzibar	8-8	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Miller	Kurrachee	3-8	Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ebrahim	Karachi	10-8	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
6	Ile de la Reunion	2231		Havre	10-8	Vol Bros
10	Varzin	3363	Meller	Hamburg	30-7	K N & Co
12	Peninsular	3047	Leigh	London		P & O Co
15	Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
16	Ville de Havre	1896	Caurtalon	Dunkirk	10-8	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Ellora	1491	Marchand	P Gulf	8-8	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Lawada s	Tyrrell	Zanzibar, July 13
5	Byculla s	Abbott	Moulmein, July 18
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, Aug 3
	Clydesdale s		London, &c

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Safari s	Tepe	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Lawada, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—2 barrels ginger ale and 4 cases whisky, K Nixon and Co.
Methley Hall s—7 cases tobacco manufactured, H Aderjee.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 cases Medicine, Manordas Munjee and Co; 30 cases Swiss Milk D Cowasjee; 11 cases biscuits 6 cases Perfumed spirit, A Simsoodin; 3 cases Soap E Rassooljee; 6 cases eue-de-Cologne, Jehangir B Petit and Co.
Lorenzo s—16 bales writing paper M A M Shurufally

FROM HULL.

Lorinzo s—36 cases biscuits, Tyebally Akburally; 22 bales strawboards A N Mehta; 20 bales straw boards J Jadooje; 17 bales straw boards, A H Abdoolally; 16 bales writing paper C Macdonald and Co; 25 cases biscuits D Dadabhoy; 7 cases writing paper H D Pudumjee

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—84 cases Geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 cases Cheese, M J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Caledonia s—75 casks brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia 26 cases brandy, M P Baria.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda s—18,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 175 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 4,200 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 3 bales skins, Tyabjee and Co; 258 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sunda s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 8,000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, 13,560 cwt linseed; 1,500 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—100 cwt gum, Cassir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ile de la Rumaon s—2,001 cwt linseed Kanjee Purbut.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

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MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

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NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

The Way to make that old

CYCLE.

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.

OUR SPECIAL

STOVE

Enamel renders the best service. Charges

Rs. SEVEN.

The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

John Roberts & Co Ld.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

YESTERDAY being a Bank Holiday, the markets were closed.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th July 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	301	8	400
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,90,000	2,95,000	8,000	4,98,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,72,000	4,35,000	12,000	7,19,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,870	2,33,779	4,865	3,24,535
Per mile of Ry. do.	186	507	11	704
Total to corresponding date do.	2,72,161	7,85,198	9,095	10,66,454

Decrease for the week........Rs. 98,505

Decrease to date .... „ 3,47,454

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	256	4	51
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,75,016	6,238	5 83,31
Per mile of Ry do.	65	289	4	353
Total to corresponding date do.	1,07,057	4,75,016	6,238	5,88,311

* Includes Rs. 25,000 for Haulage of Mails.

Decrease for the week..........Rs. 6,341

Do. to date.................... „ 6,341

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

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INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants: Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to

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All the Text Books and Music used in the examinations kept in stock.

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GENUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.

MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies,

all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.

Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.

A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.

Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.

Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.

Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS

at Annas 4 per tube.

A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.

A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies Rs. 2-8

Guide for the same, Re. 1.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

DEATH.

ROGERS—July 22, at Karachi, William Hedly Rogers, the eldest son of the late Thomas Stockwell Rogers, R.E., of Hitchin, Herefordshire, and his wife Margharite Rogers, in his 30th year.

NAVSARI.

MARRIAGE.

DARASHAH—DALAL—July 31, Wednesday, at Navsari, Darashah Kaikhosru Darashah, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldrug (Mysore State), to Dinbai, second daughter of Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, Joint Sar Subha of Baroda.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FERNANDO—July 31, Mary Angelina, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr L C Fernando, of Tuticorin.

McELHINNY—July 21, at Naini Tal, Nora Evelyn, the wife of Captain W J McElhinny, Royal Engineers, aged 25 years.

MULLALY—August 1, at Cawnpore, of peritonitis, after an illness of four days, Sabina, the dearly loved wife of Mr John C Mullaly, Solicitor and Notary Public.

KEMP'S LIST.

WET HARNESS ROTS QUICKLY.

"*HARDING'S WATERPROOF JET*" will make harness, aprons, carriage Heads, sporting Boots, leggings, &c., perfectly impervious to the heaviest rain.

"*HARDING' SMOROCCO REVIVER*" will restore Carriage linings, chair and music stool covers, &c., to their original appearance.

Price Re. 1-4 each.

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ESPLANADE BRANCH,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1901.

MR. STEYN AND HIS EMISSARIES.

Two Boers are reported to have arrived at Kroonstad under a flag of truse, with a letter from Mr. Steyn. For the contents of that letter, we must perforce wait, but we hope, for his own sake, that it is to tell Lord Kitchener Mr. Steyn recognises the absolute wickedness of further fighting against providence and that, adopting the advice of Mr. ex-Secretary Reitz, he has resolved to make no further sacrifices for a lost cause. If Mr. Steyn had turned back for his coat and boots the morning General Broadwood surprised him and the "Orange Free State Government" at Reitz we might today have been nearer the end than we are. Mr. Steyn was almost the only one of the party to escape. But the papers which he left behind him, along with his coat, boots and sundry other paraphernalia, almost compensated for the loss of his person. They were both important and instructive, indicating beyond question, who is responsible for the continuance of the futile opposition, bloodshed and destruction of property. The two letters of the batch, to which most interest attaches, are one from Mr. Reitz to Mr. Steyn and the reply to that letter. The first informs the ex-President of the Orange Free State of the result of a meeting of the "Transvaal Government" held to consider the state of the country and the tendency of daily events in South Africa generally. We reproduce the text of the two letters in another column, from which it will be seen what a grievous error the Orange River Boers committed, when they prevented Mr. Steyn accompanying the President of the neighbouring colony in his flight, or if it be preferred, his mission to Europe. Mr. Reitz represented the position very fairly in his letter. Numbers of Burghers surrendering, supply of ammunition exhausted, Government becoming disorganised, nation on the point of destruction. Here was the thing in a nutshell. Was not Mr. Reitz justified in suggesting it to be the duty of Government to obtain definite assurances as to the long-expected intervention of the Powers? The "Government" was wise in determining to ask permission to send messengers to Mr. Kruger, for the purpose of pointing out to him the terrible condition of the country and to apply for an opportunity of obtaining the opinions of the Boers of both nations as to their future policy with a view to putting an end to the present state of affairs. There was no misunderstanding the communication which closed with the express declaration that the "Transvaal Government" was convinced that the time has passed to let matters drift on, as at present, and that the time has come to take the final step.

Mr. Steyn's cry that the Orange Free State has not only spent blood and money, but lost its freedom in trying to help a sister republic is pathetic and it is true. But Mr. Steyn must take a large share of the blame for this. He knew there was little chance for two small republics when they declared war against the mighty power of England. He told the Transvaalers so. Yet they bade him trust in God's help and foreign intervention. He looked to the latter rather than to the former, and fails to see the hand of God in the overthrow of the corrupt administration of the Boer republics, and that in His own mysterious way, the Almighty is chastening them for their own good. It should be less difficult for the Boer to believe this as to imagine that prayer will bring about international complications, which will embroil the whole of Europe in order to give back to two small and impenitent republics power which they do not know how to wield. But Mr. Steyn is one of a stiff-necked generation. When he sees the sign he seeks for, he closes his eyes to it. We cannot for a moment believe that Mr. Steyn's faculties are so blurred by his recent fugitive life in the veldt, that he did not speak with his tongue in his cheek when he said: "I firmly believe complications will take place in Europe within the next few months which will gain our good fortune." Yet there is very good evidence that Mr. Kruger and his friends intriguing in safety beyond the reach of the guns, have supplied Mr. Steyn, and his supporters with literary pabulum of the gutter-type which that gentleman's knowledge of the world should not have allowed to mislead him. If Mr. Steyn conscientiously believed he was studying the best interests of his country, when he urged prolonged resistance and expressed faith in "our deputation," in Europe, he falls far below the high level of intelligence with which it has been customary to credit him. "Knowing the leaders of our deputation, I cannot believe they would sit there without hope of intervention, knowing how we struggle and strive, for I know they love their fatherland sufficiently to frankly ask the British to end the war if in their opinion intervention is hopeless. The fact that these men remain in Europe convinces me that our case is not hopeless." Had General De Wet given utterance to this sentiment, it would have occasioned less remark, for months ago, many of his followers did not hesitate to assert that he was suffering from mental derangement. It is worthy of notice that on the same day that Mr. Steyn wrote his reply to Mr. Reitz Commandant Louis Botha addressed Lord Kitchener, reiterating his assurance that he was very desirous of terminating this war and its sad consequences, intimating that it was "necessary, in order to comply with the Grondwet of this Republic and otherwise, that, before any steps are taken in that direction, the condition of our country and our cause be brought to the notice of his Honour State President Kruger in Europe," and, "as speed in this matter is of great consequence to both contending parties," asking "his Excellency" to expedite matters by allowing two persons to hurry to Europe to acquaint Mr. Kruger fully with the condition of affairs.

Lord Kitchener agreed to this, though as he said, he did not recognise the official status of any persons other than officers in the field and it may be that he will give a similar reply to the bearers of the letter from Mr. Steyn. Mr. Steyn is known to be the former President of what is now called the Orange River Colony. But whether he or De Wet is now the supreme head of affairs is a question Lord Kitchener may be expected to ask. Since the captured correspondence was written the "Transvaal Government" was permitted to send a cable message to the "Daily News'" contemptible exile, Mr. Kruger, explaining the precise situation in the hope that he would give such advice as should justify the leaders still in the field taking the final step. The ex-President's reply is yet unknown here, but the emissaries, whose arrival is announced at Kroonstad, may owe their journey to cipher instructions from Mr. Kruger. If they ask an armistice to admit of Mr. Steyn consulting the two nations we imagine they will be disappointed. Lord Kitchener has told them, as Lord Roberts told them, that unconditional surrender is the only way to peace and he is not the man, unless under specific orders of Government, to go back on his word. It is, however, not long since the "Government of both republics" —in April as Mr. Steyn says—passed a resolution to the effect that no peace would be made and no peace conditions accepted by which their independence and national existence, and the interests of their colonial brethren, would be the price paid and that the war should be vigorously prosecuted by taking all measures necessary for the maintenance of independence and interests. In the spirit of unbending persistence with which those still in the field were possessed, they saw "with thankful acknowledgement the hand of the Almighty Protector." By the sending in of the messengers it is evident they have now come to the conclusion they were wrong in their diagnosis.

OUR NEIGHBOURS IN THE GULF.

LIFE would become terribly monotonous in the Persian Gulf were it not for the natural playfulness of the tribes-people who manage to find excuses for affording an abundance of incident to enliven the annual reports. Tribesmen are not generally respectors of persons, and at Sabzabad last August they committed an attack on the British Residency by way of paying an informal visit. They commenced a fusillade in the dead of the night, killed a horse belonging to the Resident's escort, and bombarded the buildings generally. The Resident and his staff were too discreet to go looking for enemies in the dark, so escaped injury and contented themselves next day by reporting the matter to the Derya Begi. Tangistanis were held to be responsible and the Derya Begi went against them and killed a handful, but the men who were wanted escaped into the neighbouring hills, where a safe refuge is always to be found. The tribesmen have a wholesome dread of the Derya Begi. If they had not, times might become more eventful in that locality, for, says Colonel Kemball:—"I can bear personal testimony to the extent to which the population of this part of Persia has become armed with breach-loading rifles of recent years. Now, even in the town of Bushire itself, armed men are constantly seen, and in the adjacent villages there can hardly be a man who does not possess a Martini-Henry rifle." M. Simais, the Belgian Commissioner of Customs, seized and confiscated more than a thousand rifles and two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition during the year. At Bahrein, the chief's cousin while on a hunting expedition, was murdered together with his son, nephew, and twenty-three followers, an incident which we are told was a cause of great concern to the chief, but beyond that it does not appear that the culprits have incurred any mark of displeasure. Colonel Kemball considers it too soon to write the history of Koweit and Nejd and the exploits of Moubarak and his enemies. Versions already given are widely conflicting, and the Resident prudently abstains from deciding which is the correct one. We shall have to wait for the official account until this time next year, when, probably, there will be some further progress to report. In the Gulf itself three piractical outrages took place—only one of them, however, being of a serious nature—pirates seizing a pearl fishing boat and carrying off her cargo. The rascals were Turkish subjects, and it is noteworthy that the local authorities succeeded in arresting some of them and recovering a portion of the stolen property.

Captain Cox, who remains Political Agent at Muscat, has more stirring times to report, though he holds that the internal politics of Oman have given the Sultan little cause for anxiety. At the beginning of the year much uneasiness was felt consequent on reports of an intended rising against Muscat. But the Sultan increased his garrisons, called in the assistance of friendly neighbours, and waited for the enemy, who fortunately came not. Some of the Sisbieen fired upon a party of Mowalik about 40 miles from Muscat under the belief that they were on their way to expel the garrison at Bidbid fort, suspected of treacherous communication with His Highness' enemies. The Mowalik prepared for hostilities, but what at one time threatened to be a serious shindy was averted by an apology. The Sultan closed the passes into the Simail Valley against Shaik Nasir bin Hamed, who attempted an attack on Nezwah by way of retaliation. He reckoned without his host however. The Sultan's Wali was in that town prepared for him, put him to flight, and recovered some fifty camels he had looted. Shaik Khalfan of Nakhl again gave trouble, on hearing of which the Sultan despatched a party of Wahabis to arrest him and carry him a prisoner to Muscat. He was too smart for them, however and for some time remained at large in security. Finally finding himself friendless and homeless, he was reduced to claiming sanctuary in the Sultan's palace, and abjectly begging for pardon for his misdeeds. In October Simail had a visit from a couple of intriguers against her security—one a son of the leader of the rebellion of 1895—who wished to secure the assistance of the Shaiks of the Beni Ruwaheh and Beni Jabur in the event of any move being made by the Sharkiya tribesmen against Muscat. But being utterly unsuccessful they sought to visit the Sultan. His Highness, however, politely declined to receive them. Everything seemed quiet after this for a month, but Muscat waters were destined to see trouble. In November Sayid Saeed-bin-Ibrahim Kais, to use Captain Cox's own words, took upon himself to dam the irrigation canals used to convey water to the date-groves of the Ibrieen at Awabi, on account of their non-payment of land-tax. Whereupon the Timimeh of the Ibrieen assaulted his tribesmen, and taking three hundread of them, blockaded the Awabi fort. Help was sent, but by the time it arrived the garrison was much pressed and the besiegers in no mood to come to terms. The Sultan had given instructions to his emissary to avoid bloodshed, and that officer sent with all despatch to explain the position to His Highness. Shortly afterwards, however, the garrison fled and the Ibrieen took possession, only to be ousted by Wahibis on the Sultan's arrival. One or two other inter-tribal episodes are reported, but none of them so serious as to form much beyond an exciting incident in an otherwise dreary round of daily toil.

H. M. S. VIPER.

THE torpedo boat destroyer which ran aground and sunk off Alderney in the Naval Manœuvres is none other than the Viper, the fastest vessel in our service. She was built by Messrs. Hawthorne, Leslie and Co., specially to be fitted by the Parsons Steam Turbine Co. with their turbine machinery. Her contract speed was but 31 knots yet she developed 36·58 knots on her trials. Her propelling machinery consisted of four steam turbines each driving a separate shaft fitted with two propellers of 3 feet 4 inches in diameter and 4 feet 6 inches pitch. The speed of the turbines at the maximum power was one thousand revolutions per minute, steam being supplied by four Yarrow water-tube boilers. The vessel had a length of 210 feet with 21 feet beam and was built on lines which were an exact copy of the destroyers of the Mermaid type. At her first trial the Viper made a mean speed of 35 and a half knots—just 5 knots higher than that of the Turbinier. At another trial arranged by the Admiralty last year to ascertain the effect of alterations made in the machinery since January, she steamed for three hours, the mean results being: steaming boilers 230lbs. revolutions 1,100, speed 34 knots. A much higher mean speed might have been attained had the vessel been pressed, as at one part of the trial she was running at a speed of 35·85 knots.

The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, the 22nd instant at 12 noon.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the Outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

TRANSFER to the Reserve is re-opened for the 22nd Bombay Infantry, to the extent to which men can be replaced from the depot in India.

THE town of Balachaur, with a population of 3,200, and 15 miles south-east of Garshankar in the Hoshiarpur district, has become plague infected.

A PROPOSAL for the payment of military pensioners through the agency of the Post Office, by money orders, has not met with the approval of the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT have increased the mess allowance of Rs. 40 and Rs. 32 for mountain batteries to Rs. 48 and Rs. 40 respectively, with effect from the 2nd October last.

MR. T. GORDON WALKER, on return from furlough, relieved Major Davies of the office of Commissioner and Superintendent of the Delhi division on the 29th ultimo.

THE family of the late Corporal Wright, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, are arranging with the Indian authorities for the early exhumation of his remains, for removal to England.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th July 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 216,223 maunds and Rs. 1,30,491 in the earnings.

THE following is the result of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer of Rifle Corps match for July: - 1st prize, Sergeant Pepper, 76 points out of a possible 84; 2nd prize, Volunteer Sinaes 75; 3rd prize, Colour-Sergeant O'Reilly, 74.

THE required number of buglers for the British Central Africa Contingent not being forthcoming from the Burma Battalions, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has authorised the acceptance of eleven Sikh buglers and drummers from Punjab regiments.

IN future, honorary magistrates in Burma will be appointed for a term of three years only, to be renewed if recommended by the District Officer. Native gentlemen of special merit will in exceptional cases be allowed to retain the rank of honorary magistrate even when no longer entitled to sit in that capacity.

There continues to be much excitement at the Vatican over the Congregations in France. The news has arrived that many of them have determined to transfer their headquarters to Brussels or other Belgian towns. Many millions of francs have already been withdrawn from the Bank of France, while this is only the beginning. The Pope is watching the exodus with great anxiety. He reads all the despatches himself and sends frequent messages of encouragement, exhorting the Orders to calmness, and advising that no precipitate action be taken. With all the excitement and real fatigue the Pontiff's health remains good and gives no anxiety.

THE official summary of the agricultural conditions in the N.-W. P. and Oudh for the week ending July 31st says the rain was general during the week and fairly heavy except in a few districts, where the average falls varied between a half and one inch. No rain fell in Ghazipur. More rain is needed to carry on agricultural operations. The autumn crop sowings and weeding are in progress, and the standing crops are said to be doing well. Autumn rice is being transplanted in places, but requires more rain. Locusts have damaged the crops to some extent in parts of Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Almora. The markets are well stocked and the fodder supply is sufficient, while prices generally are given as stationary.

THE SOUL OF CHARLES II.

BY MR. G. K. CHESTERTON.

MR. OSMUND AIRY'S book on "Charles II." is a volume of huge dimensions, big enough to be the Bible of a new dispensation, instead of the life of one very frivolous and agreeable man of fashion. There is certainly a curious incongruity between the magnitude of the author's work and the meanness of his opinion of the subject. He regards Charles II. on the whole as a gross and shallow materialist, a view which is, we think, rather true as far as it goes than the whole truth. But it is certainly interesting to see a man of genuine ability devote an enormous tome to the study of a character whose very small stock of virtues and vices he could apparently have written on the back of a postcard. Contempt is a feeling which it is almost impossible to feel continuously for several hundred pages without realising how contemptible it is.

We do not feel that Mr. Airy is just to Charles II., writes Mr. Chesterton in the "Daily News." His story is clear, able, and picturesque; it is, moreover, perfectly fair in detail. But the net result is a figure of Charles not only selfish, sceptical, and barren, which he was, but thoroughly base and insignificant, which he was not. We can never conquer an evil influence till we have taken count of all its virtues.

It is a commonplace that the Restoration movement can only be understood when considered as a reaction against Puritanism. But it is, we think, insufficiently realised that the tyranny which half frustrated all the good work of Puritanism was of a very peculiar kind. It was

NOT THE FIRE OF PURITANISM,

the exultation in sobriety, the frenzy of restraint which passed away; that still burns in the heart of England, only to be quenched by the final overwhelming sea. But it is seldom remembered that the Puritans were in their day emphatically intellectual bullies, that they relied swaggeringly on the logical necessity of Calvinism, that they bound omnipotence itself in the chains of syllogism. The Puritans fell through the damning fact that they had a complete theory of life, through the eternal paradox that a satisfactory explanation can never satisfy. Like Brutus and the logical Romans, like the logical French Jacobins, like the logical English utilitarians, they taught the lesson that men's wants have always been right and their arguments always wrong. Reason is always a kind of brute force; those who appeal to the head rather than the heart, however pallid and polite, are necessarily men of violence. We speak of "touching" a man's heart, but we can do nothing to his head but hit it. The tyranny of the Puritans over the bodies of men was comparatively a trifle; pikes, bullets, and conflagrations are comparatively a trifle. Their real tyranny was the tyranny of aggressive reason over the cowed and demoralised human spirit. Their brooding and raving can be forgiven, can in truth be loved and reverenced, for it is humanity on fire; hatred can be general, madness can be homely. The Puritans fell, not because they were fanatics, but because they were rationalists. When we consider these things, when we remember that Puritanism, which means in our day a moral and almost temperamental attitude, meant in that day

A SINGULARLY ARROGANT LOGICAL ATTITUDE,

we shall comprehend a little more the grain of good that lay in the vulgarity and triviality of the Restoration, of which Charles II. was a pre-eminent type, was in part a revolt of all the chaotic and unclassed parts of human nature, the parts that are left over by every rationalistic system of life. This does not merely account for the revolt of the vices and of that empty restlessness and horseplay which is sometimes more irritating than any vice. It accounts also for the return of the virtue of politeness, for that also is a nameless thing, ignored by logical codes. Politeness has, indeed, about it something mystical; like religion, it is everywhere admitted and nowhere defined. Charles is not entirely to be despised because, as the type of this movement, he let himself float upon this new tide of politeness. There was some moral and social value in his perfection in little things. He could not keep the Ten Commandments, but he kept the ten thousand commandments. His name is unconnected with any great acts of duty or sacrifice, but it is connected with a great many of those acts of magnanimous politeness, of a kind of dramatic delicacy, which lie on the dim borderland between morality and art. "Charles II," said Thackeray, with unerring brevity, "was a rascal, but not a Snob." Unlike George IV., he was a gentleman, and a gentleman is a man who obeys strange statutes not to be found in any moral text-book and practises strange virtues nameless from the beginning of the world." So much may be said and should be said for the Restoration, that it was

THE REVOLT OF SOMETHING HUMAN,

if only the debris of human nature. But more cannot be said. It was emphatically a fall and not an ascent, a recoil and not an advance, a sudden weakness and not a sudden strength. That the bow of human nature was by Puritanism bent immeasurably too far, that it overstrained the soul by stretching it to the height of an almost horrible idealism, makes the collapse of the Restoration infinitely more excusable, but it does not make it any the less a collapse. Nothing can efface the essential distinction that Puritanism was one of the world's great efforts after the discovery of the true order, whereas it was the essence of the Restoration that it involved no effort at all. It is true that the Restoration was not, as has been widely assumed, the most immoral epoch of our history. Its vices cannot compare for a moment in this respect with the monstrous tragedies and the almost suffocating secrecies and villainies of the Court of James I. But the dram-drinking and nose-slitting of the saturnalia of Charles II. seem at once more human and more detestable than the passions and opinions of the Renaissance, much in the same way that a monkey appears inevitably more human and more detestable than a tiger. Compared with the Renaissance, there is something Cockney about the Restoration. Not only was it too indolent for great morality, it was too indolent even for great art. It lacked that seriousness which is needed even for the pursuit of pleasure, that discipline which is essential even to a game of lawn tennis. It would have appeared to Charles II.'s poets quite as arduous to write "Paradise Lost" as to regain Paradise. All old and vigorous languages abound in

IMAGES AND METAPHORS

which, though lightly and casually used, are in truth poems in themselves, and poems of a high and striking order. Perhaps no phrase is so terribly significant as the phrase "killing time." It is a tremendous and unpoetical image, the image of a kind of cosmic parricide. There are on the earth a race of revellers who do, under all their exuberance, fundamentally regard time as an enemy. Of these were Charles II. and the men of the Restoration. Whatever may have been their merits, and, as we have said, we think that they had merits, they can never have a place among the great representatives of the joy of life, for they belonged to those lower epicureans who kill time as opposed to those higher epicureans who make time live.

Mr. Airy's book is, as we have said, an interesting contribution to the subject, and if he tends to some extent to neglect the rather intangible virtues of Charles II., and to conclude that he was a somewhat futile person, there is every reason to suppose that that was very much the opinion of Charles himself. The portraits with which Messrs. Goupil have illustrated the volume are varied and interesting. Those of Shaftesbury and Sunderland are singularly characteristic, though we do not remember coming upon a portrait of the most intellectually significant man of that age, the Marquis of Halifax. Almost all the faces look, as it were, like masks put on artificially with the perruque. A strange unreality broods over the period. Distracted as we are with civic mysteries and problems we can afford to rejoice. Our tears are less desolate than their laughter, our restraints are larger than their liberty.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MESSENGERS FROM MR. STEYN.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Two Boers have arrived at Kroonstad under a flag of truce with a letter from Mr. Steyn.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

24th to 28th July.—Killed—Captain O'Flaherty, the Commander-in-Chief's Bodyguard. Wounded severely—Lieutenant Pratt, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

27th—Wounded slightly—Captain Stewart-Wynne 2nd Manchesters.

28th.—Wounded slightly—Captain Hasler, 2nd Buffs. Killed—Major Jervis-Edwards, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and Lieut. E. C. Moore, Imperial Yeomanry.

29th.—Severely wounded—2nd Lieut. Young, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

30th.—Died of wounds—Lieut. Rundle, 6th Dragoons. Wounded dangerously—Lieut. Fife, 4th King's Royal Rifles.

2nd August.—Wounded slightly—2nd Lieut. Coldington, 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

Captain Finlay of the Bedfords was improving on the 2nd August.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

THE KING GOES TO CRONBERG.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The latest bulletin regarding the condition of the Empress Frederick says that the cancer has extended to the internal organs. Her Majesty's strength is diminishing rapidly and she can take but little nourishment. Her Majesty is conscious but suffers no pain.

The Emperor William has arrived at Cronberg.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

His Majesty the King goes to Cronberg this afternoon.

THE WRECK OFF ALDERNEY.

THE SWIFTEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

The vessel lost off Alderney is H. M. Torpedo boat destroyer Viper, with Torpedo engines. She struck on a rock and is a total loss. The crew were all saved.

THE MAD MULLAH EXPEDITION.

The Mad Mullah expedition has returned to Berbera.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The West India Committee believes that Government has accepted the invitation of Belgium to the Sugar Conference in the autumn.

TURKEY AND FRANCE.

The "Times'" Constantinople correspondent states that the French Ambassador has transferred the Quays question to the Home Government, recommending his own recall and the delivery of passports to the Turkish Ambassador in Paris.

AFGHAN MISSION TO THE KHEDIVE.

It is reported from Kabul that the Ameer proposes to send a mission to the Khedive.

THE CHINA TARIFF.

The "Times" in a telegram from Peking states that the new Tariff begins on the 1st October.

THE TIBETAN MISSION.

The effect of the Tibetan Mission at St. Petersburg is already noticeable in the eagerness of the Chinese to renew the Manchurian negotiations.

THE EGYPTIAN GENDARMERIE.

Kelly Bey has been presented with a service of plate by the Officers of the Egyptian Gendarmerie on his retirement.

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

A Russian Squadron is visiting the Romanian and Bulgarian Ports.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 5.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English Mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. yesterday.

BAR-MAIDS IN CALCUTTA.

THEIR EMPLOYMENT PROHIBITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in response to the agitation started in the "Statesman's" columns, has definitely decided to prohibit the employment of women as bar-maids in hotels and drinking saloons in Calcutta. In future licenses will only be given on the understanding that no women will be employed in any capacity at the bars and other drinking places.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The hired transport Haichang arrived from Hongkong yesterday, with the 1st Sikhs, Lieut.-Colonel Pollock in command.

DEATH FROM ENTERIC.

Lieutenant Stainforth, 10th Bengal Lancers, died at Malakand to-day of enteric fever.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SIR R. LOW FOR TASMANIA.

General Sir Robert Low starts for Tasmania on the 14th instant on ninety days' leave. Captain Baynes' his A. D. C., taking ninety days' South African leave at the same date.

RAIN IN POONA.

CRICKET MATCH POSTPONED.

POONA, Aug. 4.

Owing to the wet state of the ground the cricket match, Ganeshkhind versus Kathiawar, has been postponed till to-morrow.

THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.

The Western India Club Ball will be held at Poona on the 18th idem.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS FROM CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

It has been decided that the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on return from China, shall be sent to Sirur instead of the 4th Bombay Cavalry, which will stand fast at Neemuch and Nuserabad. The depot of the 3rd will consequently be moved from Neemuch to Sirur and the depot of the 4th Bombay Cavalry from Sirur to Neemuch.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has been granted extension of service to the end of December 1902.

SKILL-AT-ARMS COMPETITION.

The Karachi Artillery Volunteers have been awarded the first prize for Skill-at-Arms in the Gun Practice Competition for 1900-01 amongst Artillery Volunteers at Rangoon, Madras, Bombay and Karachi.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL.

POONA, Aug. 5.

The Civil Service Ball will be held at the Gymkhana Club, Poona, on the 6th September.

A BHILL DACOIT ARRESTED AT KHANDESH.

A well-known Bhill dacoit, named Rumalie, has been arrested by the Khandesh police in the western part of the Khandesh district, where he was a terror to the inhabitants.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN AT LUCKNOW.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANKS' QUESTION.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

Sir John Woodburn, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, arrived here this evening, and was to have been present at the unveiling of the statue of Mann Singh, of Mutiny fame, being erected there by the Oudh Talcoqdars, but as the statue is not ready yet, Sir John Woodburn will visit Sir Antony Macdonell, who is now in Lucknow, and they will go together to Nani Tal, thence to Simla, probably, in connection with the question of the Agricultural Banks.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

It has been ruled that non-continuous R. E. Officers in Military or Civil employ are to receive during general leave in India the pay, and Indian allowances of their rank and half the staff pay of their appointments, whether military or otherwise.

It has been decided to hand over all horses cast from British and Madras Cavalry Regiments and cast riding horses of R. A. and F. A., suited for the work to Mounted Infantry Schools now being formed in India, for use until suitable ponies can be purchased.

A decision has been come to against the grant of proportionate pensions to Departmental officers with honorary rank and Warrant Officers who retire with less than 20 years' service.

Full pay of the appointments in which they are officiating is sanctioned to all Officers acting for those absent from India on service to China as well as in South Africa. This includes the grant of pro tem promotions to Departmental Officers.

Captain Moore, 28th Bombay Pioneers has one year's leave Home.

Sir Norman Stewart has resumed the Command of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Twenty-six officers of the Indian Medical Service remain in China.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 3

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Reva left this evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 3.

The City Line s. s. City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's. s. s. D. Balduino left Aden for Bombay this morning, and she is expected to arrive in harbour on Saturday next.

AN APPEAL AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Russell, sitting in the Appeal Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the appeal filed by the plaintiff in the suit of Govind Sadkojee Bole against the Secretary of State for India. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Starling, who, on the 25th July, dismissed the rule *nisi* taken out by the plaintiff in order to restrain the Collector of Bombay from selling or otherwise dealing with certain liquor and toddy licenses granted to the plaintiff. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the Court held that the appellant had failed to establish his case on the interlocutory application he had made asking for a rule to restrain the Collector of Abkari from selling the plaintiff's licenses. That rule was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Starling, from whose decision the appeal was preferred. One of the licenses, his lordship remarked, had been taken from a transferee, who, at the time of getting the transfer, had agreed to the additional clause regarding the discretion of the Collector in renewing the license. The agreement contained that clause, and the appellant had put his signature after that clause. The other license was purchased by the appellant at an auction sale, and the agreement for the license also contained a similar clause. That clause, his lordship remarked, did not find the Collector to renew the licenses to the holder, but it was left to the discretion of the Collector to do so. Their lordships were of opinion that the appellant had full notice of the discretion allowed to the Collector in respect of the renewal of the licenses; and the Court under, the circumstances, dismissed the appeal with costs.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. W. B. Preston, M. A., Chaplain of Deolali, has been granted one month and eight days' privilege leave, from the 23rd April 1901, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. H. Rountree, Chaplain of Belgaum, has been permitted to visit Dharwar for Sunday, June 2nd, with two days' halt, the Rev. W. W. Baillie, Chaplain of Dharwar, being on privilege leave.

The Rev. W. A. Dickens having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st May 1901.

The Rev. W. W. Baillie, B. A., on return from leave, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Belgaum (visiting Dharwar) during the absence on leave of the Rev. H. T. H. Rountree.

The Rev. H. T. H. Rountree, Chaplain of Belgaum, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from the 12th July 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. A Gadney (of Dapoli) left Bombay on June 9th on 18 months' furlough to Europe. Since his arrival in Bombay, near the end of 1872, he has only been about 10 months absent from India.

The Rev. A. Darby, who left on furlough in November 1899, returns to Bombay during the present month (July).

The Rev. C. Glider, after about 40 years' service in connection with the S. P. G. has retired on a pension.

The Rev. H. F. Lord has been appointed to the charge of Holy Trinity Church, Bombay.—"Diocesan Record."

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

A QUIET WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The past week has been a quiet one. The only big entertainments have been a Philharmonic Concert at the Town Hall and a Matinee at the Gaiety Theatre. The latter, though not very aspiring, proved a great success, Captain Butler and Lord Suffolk sharing the honors between them. Invitations have been issued for two fancy dress balls at Snowdon, the first on 3rd September and the second on the 13th. Two dances also are in prospect at Barnes Court, and the Simla A. D. C. are putting Lady Huntesworth's "Experiment" upon the boards, beginning on the 10th August, with "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," to follow at the end of the month. The Annandale Stewards are getting up the usual autumn races to take place on 8th and 10th October. The Masonic Ball is on 10th September.

Good progress is being made with the new Civil Secretariat buildings here. The site is now ready to receive the foundations; the preliminary plans have been sanctioned; immense quantities of stone have been collected; and the detailed drawings, are sufficiently advanced to make it probable that the walls will commence to go up this autumn. In that case, the whole should be completed by the spring of 1903. The building is to be of stone, and, Colonel Jacob, who made the original sketches, and Major Chesney who has brought the design into relation with the site, are to be congratulated upon the immense advance, they have made on the architecture hitherto obtaining in Simla. The pile is to be four hundred feet long, by one hundred and fifty wide. It has no verandahs to interfere with the light, but its four stories of offices rise clear from the ground with mullioned windows and red, pointed roofs, which should give the whole a very picturesque appearance. Access to the various rooms is by a central passage on each floor, to open courts in the heart of the building, with galleries around them, affording light and air to the interior. The total cost of the scheme is ten lakhs of rupees. This includes two lakhs already spent upon purchasing and preparing the site. Large as it is the sum is not unreasonable for providing accommodation of the whole of the Imperial departments concerned with the civil administration of the country. These departments include the Home, Revenue and Agriculture, Finance and Legislative sections of the Government, and are, at present, so badly housed as to seriously interfere with business. The Finance Department, indeed, the most important of them all, is located more than a mile from any of the others, and the loss of time which results, in sending written communications backwards and forwards, may be easily imagined. The new arrangement, which places all the civil offices under the same roof, is to enable personal interviews to take the place of long screeds of office notes, and if this is insisted upon, many questions, which now take months, should be able to be disposed of in minutes. The reform will be appreciated as much by the general public as by the at present over driven Secretariat officials, who have found Lord Curzon's scheme for reducing correspondence exceedingly difficult to work with offices scattered in different parts of the station. The new offices, under construction in Calcutta, have been designed, I understand, with the same object in view. When all of them are completed a big step will have been taken in the direction of reducing an evil which becomes every year more serious. Even with the new buildings it is exceedingly doubtful whether it will become possible for any Secretary to the Government of India to get through his ordinary day's work, without trenching upon the hours that other mortals devote to sleep and recreation. That the business of the Government would be better performed, however, if Secretariat officials were not in a continual condition of being over driven, does not require much demonstration.

The Educational Conference which assembles here in September has an important task before it. Each province, I understand, is likely to send two members, one of whom will naturally be the head of the local educational service, while the second should represent independent schools. As regards schemes to be discussed there will be considerable latitude, but the two suggestive speeches Lord Curzon has made before the Calcutta University, during his period of Viceroyalty, sufficiently indicate the general lines on which improvement is likely to be sought. These proposals have recently been elaborated in a thoughtful article in the "London Times," which has drawn a letter of approval from Bishop Welldon, himself no mean educationist. They may be looked upon, therefore, as holding the field, though they will no doubt receive great modifications in matters of detail in the light of the practical experience which the representatives of the various provinces will bring to bear upon them. Crudely expressed, they provide for the creation of a Central Educational Department for the whole of India, under a chief whose duty it will be to guide it upon general lines laid down by the Government of India. The scheme offers a promise of great attractiveness to members of the Education Department whose operations have hitherto been limited and their prospects circumscribed by the provincial nature of their service. It may be safe to prophesy that the proposal, put forward in "The Times," that the gentleman who presides over education in India should also have a seat on the Viceroy's Council, will be negatived, but it is not too much to expect that such an official will come into existence and that he will have his office at the headquarters of the Government of India. As regards the question of University reform, the kernel will probably be found in the speech made by Lord Curzon at the convocation of the Calcutta University, last winter. The suggestions there put forward, included, if I rightly remember, the strengthening of the governing body of fellows by greater insistence on educational qualifications and the weeding of it by terminating fellowship after a period of years, in the case of those who fail to take an active interest in the work of the institution. The main point of all is the substitution of real scholarship and of practical useful knowledge for ill-digested smattering and theoretical book lore. Technical teaching and kindergarten methods are already being indented upon to this end in India. It will no doubt be one of the duties of the Conference to discuss their development and arrangement for their wider adoption.

The location of the upper terminus of the Simla-Kalka Railway has been practically settled during the past week. It is to be at Dovedell, below the cart road, the approach for passengers to the station being via the causeway below the Public Works Secretariat and Gordon Castle. The passenger station buildings are to be somewhat similar to those at Darjiling. The goods station will be higher up the cart road, near where the tonga terminus now stands. Beyond Dovedell the railway is to pass through Dumurry house and burrow into the hillside, passing at a great depth underneath Inverarm, and emerging about a hundred and fifty feet below Norwood. The route is thence via the gap between Summer and Observatory hills, with small tunnels under Morvin and through the saddle close to Bellville. Bilaspur house is then approached, the line winding behind Observatory and Prospect hills, to the gap when it crosses the cart road and follows the eastern slope of Taradevi downwards. I may add that confirmation has arrived by mail of the telegraphic report of the compromise decided upon in connection with the gauge, and contracts have been signed for large consignments of locomotives, wagons and passenger carriages of two foot six inch pattern. Owing to the large number of tunnels on the route, the passenger carriages will be closed in and will be not unlike miniatures of the vehicles in use on State railways on the plains. The interest to be paid to shareholders in the railway during construction, is raised to four per cent.; a rate which the line can well afford to pay, in view of the economy with which it is being constructed under Mr. Harrington. I hear that, in spite of the railway cuttings, there have been no slips of any importance on the cart road since the rains commenced, a fact which speaks volumes for the care that is being exercised.

The station has been visited by clouds of salmon pink locusts during the past fortnight. It is the desert species, "Acridium peregrinum," which has been driven up against the Himalayas by the prevailing south-west Monsoon winds. A little damage has been done in a few of the gardens, but the creature is numb and helpless with the unaccustomed cold of the mountains, and is falling an easy prey to the minas which have not had such a feast for years.

THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

SOME LIKELY CANDIDATES.

In some previous notes on the form of possible candidates for the Presidency team I made reference to a player, Lieutenant L. J. Comyn, of the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, stationed at Nasirabad in Rajputana. I have since been able to obtain some information regarding this player's cricket qualifications, which should be useful to the selection Committee when the time comes to choose the team to represent the Europeans. L. J. Comyn, who is a younger brother of A. D. of that ilk, one of the best bats in Ireland, had a most successful time of it during his 'Varsity days. On entering Trinity College, Dublin, from his school, Clongowes Wood College (which has turned out many fine cricketers, including G. W. F. Kelly, who played for Oxford University this year), he was very carefully coached by the famous Lucius H. Gwynn, who then captained Dublin University C. C. He obtained his blue the season he went up and played during his three years' University career. During two of his three years Trinity had an unbeaten record, with the exception of a 3 wickets' victory by Gloucestershire, for whom "W. G." made a century. Both the brothers Comyn were, in addition to being two of the biggest scorers in Ireland, noted for their out-fielding, and L. J. scarcely missed three fair catches during the three years he played. He is not, perhaps, an attractive bat, but is possessed of a splendid eye; hits very hard and makes the majority of his runs with Ranji's wrist stroke. He has always been in the first five in the batting averages at Trinity, and was third his last year. He is also a fair bowler, and both at home and out here has been very successful in this department of the game. He has played a good deal of cricket at Meerut during the last few seasons, and the last year he played there he had a batting average of 47. At Meerut there is some very fine cricket to be had and the station always got four matches against the Patiala team, which, of course, included Brockwell, Hearne and Mistri. On the last two occasions that he played against the Patiala team he made top score for his side. He has also bowled at times with great success in Meerut cricket. Poona cricket will be strengthened by his presence, as he will be joining a signalling class there about the end of this month. It has always been a grievance of up-country players that the selecters of the Presidency team do not go further afield for players. This year, whoever they may overlook, I hope it with not be L. J. Comyn, who, judged on his Dublin University and Meerut form, is certainly one of the best all-round players in India.

There are several good cricketers in Mhow, as I mentioned in some previous notes, whose claims will have to be carefully considered, and about whom I have also been able to obtain some particulars. Captain H. R. Lee, who was in the 1889 Eton XI, is a fine hard hitting bat and an excellent field, and can also bowl a bit. In the few matches he has played in India he has generally rendered a good account of himself and against anything like good class bowling is a reliable bat. B. A. P. Schreiber is a young player of whom Mhow cricketers have a very high opinion and one who rarely fails to score, no matter the state of the wicket, the class of bowling, or the condition the game may be in. His form with the bat has, indeed, marked him out as one of the best players in the station. He would be almost certain to do well for the Presidency if selected. Captain T. E. Bayley, who I omitted to name in previous notes, is a very fine cricketer, good medium change bowler and a run-getting bat. G. F. Underwood is another very good all-round cricketer, whose claims to a place in the team cannot be passed over. He bats and bowls in good style and was in his Public School and the Sandhurst XI.

R.

MORE ABOUT AMERICAN ENGINES IN INDIA.

An interesting report has been received at the India Office from the Locomotive Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on the working of American engines supplied to that railway.

The ten engines are of the Mogul type and were built by the Baldwin Company. They began to arrive in May, 1900, and the last turned out in September, 1900. Each engine has run over 16,000 miles and has been well tried.

"These engines were put together exactly to drawing down to the smallest details, with the exception of the fire grates, which it was seen would not suit Bengal coal, and therefore new fire bars and fire bar carriers were made for them, leaving the space between bars 7-8 in. wide.

ALTERATIONS.

"The following alterations have been made since they began to run:—

"(a) Oil cups on connecting and side-rods had spindle valves which opened and shut by the motion of the rods and allowed oil to pass on to the pins. These were found very difficult to regulate, there were no means of seeing how much oil was in the oil-cup except by unscrewing the tops and looking into each which took time to do, consequently, I found it better to go back to the ordinary worsted trimming type of oil-cup, which we fitted here.

"(b) Sand-boxes were placed on the foot-plate which runs along barrel of boiler, but it was found that when the engines ran at 35 miles an hour, these boxes vibrated so much that they were in danger of being shaken off, and some of the sanding pipes did fall off them. This footplate will be strengthened, and sand-boxes re-fixed.

DEFECTS.

"The following are the chief defects in these engines:—

"(a) Eccentric sheaves.—These have come loose on axle in two engines, Makers Nos. 17,443 and 17,452. These sheaves are cast in one piece, and are pushed on before the wheels are pressed on. When they become slack there are no means of tightening them, and the only way is to put on new ones in two halves after the usual English style; this we have had to do. "The keys holding the sheaves are a very poor fit, when we fix new sheaves we have to put in new ones of better design.

"(b) Vacuum brake cylinder hangers of tender are put up with bolts and nuts in such a way that it is impossible to get at the nuts with a wrench and they have no check nuts, consequently the nuts slack back and have to be tightened up nearly every trip.

"(c) The engine cab is very comfortable, but it is not stayed sufficiently, and works a good deal after a little while with the constant jolting of the engine.

COAL CONSUMPTION.

"The average consumption of coal on these ten engines for six months from October 1900, to March, 1901, is as follows:—

Per engine mile .... 48·29 lbs.
Per vehicle mile........................ 1·92 lbs.

"This compares with our new B class of engine which do the same work as follows:—

Per engine mile........................ 45·25 lbs.
Per vehicle mile........................ 1·91 lbs.

"The cost of these engines turned out complete was Rs. 42,020 each, and the cost of a new B class engine which is an engine that we use for similar work, three of which were got out under Hardwar-Dehra Railway Indent No. 22 of 1897, was Rs. 44,826.

REPAIRS.

"These ten engines have been working passenger trains running at 30 to 35 miles an hour, and goods trains, running at 20 miles an hour, chiefly the former, and they have done their work well. They steam capitally, and are remarkably good starters; they get away from a station with 55 loaded (equal to about 1,300 tons) with the greatest ease. They are a little higher in coal consumption than our new B class. They are easily repaired, but repairs will have to be kept up, as, if not, they will go to pieces sooner than our other engines would. They do not, as far as I can see at present, cost more in repairs than other engines, and I am very satisfied with them."

The name of Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R. E., is registered for employment in the Public Works Department when his services can be spared.

The decisions of Mr. Rennie, the special magistrate appointed to try certain charges of fraud against Commissariat contractors, have been upheld by the Chief Court of the Punjab. Attar Chand, a very well-known agent in the Punjab, whose work in the Tirah expedition was highly spoken of, goes to gaol for three years' rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary confinement, and has to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000, or one year's rigorous imprisonment in default. Sundar Singh is condemned to one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, or three months in default.

A BOMBAY POLICE OFFICER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Constable Allan Edward Piece, aged twenty seven, attached to the Harbour Division of the Bombay Police, who shot himself with a revolver on the previous morning in Gilder Street, died at a quarter to 1 o'clock this morning at the J. J. Hospital. Deceased came from the Norfolk Regiment and joined the Police force about six months ago. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry this morning at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased.

Inspector George Walton, in charge of the Harbour Division, residing at Stone Bunder, deposed: The deceased was a constable in the Water Police under him and resided in the same police quarters as himself. On Saturday last deceased obtained leave from 5 p.m. to 12 o'clock midnight. Next morning witness got certain information in consequence of which he went to the J. J. Hospital and there saw deceased suffering from a bullet wound. Witness informed his superiors. He was prevented from speaking to the deceased by the hospital authorities. He made inquiries as to his (deceased's) absence from 5 p.m. on Saturday till he saw him on Sunday at the hospital and ascertained that he had removed from the box of constable Martin, who lived in the same room, a six chambered service revolver and two rounds of ammunition. The box from which the ammunition and revolver had been removed was locked. The deceased was in the service of the Bombay Police for the last six months. He came from the Norfolk Regiment. His age was twenty-seven.

Rosa Palikoff, a Russian Jew, said: She kept a house of ill fame at No. 93, Gilder Street. She knew the deceased and had known him for the last six months. He went to her house occasionally. She had had considerable correspondence with the deceased which she produced. The deceased in a letter written by him on the 1st instant, made a proposal to marry her. At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning Piece came to her house. He was a teetotaller and she never saw him drunk before. But when he came to her on the last occasion, he looked as if he had one or two glasses. He stayed with her until 10 o'clock, when she sent for a gharry, which came and stood in the porch, while witness and deceased stood at the door for some time. Deceased then said "Good-bye, Rosa, I am going to shoot myself." Witness thought he was joking. She never noticed any revolver on him. She told him "go away and don't be foolish." When the gharry got on to the road, she heard the report of a firearm. She came out and saw a lot of coolies collected near the gate. She went out to the carriage and saw the deceased lying across the back seat. He said: "Shake hands, Rosa, good-bye." He was then bleeding at the mouth. Witness told the driver to take him to the hospital. Piece said "Don't send me to hospital, let me die here." The gharry then went off. Deceased never said before he would take his life.

Superintendent Nolan of E. Division, Bombay Police Force, said: In consequence of a telephonic communication received by him at 11 o'clock on Sunday, he went to the J. J. Hospital and saw the deceased there. He was conscious but weak. Witness asked him what caused the wound. He replied: "I shot myself." Witness asked why? He replied: "On account of a girl in Gilder Street." "What is her name? He said: "Rosa." Deceased said nothing more. Witness then repaired to Gilder Street and took possession of the letters from Rosa. On his return to the hospital the revolver and bullet were produced to him by Inspector Flanagan. The bullet was extracted from the back cushion of the victoria.

Dadoo Janookhan, driver of victoria No. 240, said that when he drove out of the compound on to the road, the Sahib said "thairo" (stop). Witness pulled up; and just then heard the report of a firearm inside the gharry. He turned round and saw the Sahib lying on the back seat. He saw the revolver (produced) on the road lying on the right side of the gharry. He got down, picked up the revolver and put it on the front seat. He then drove deceased directly to the J. J. Hospital, where he gave up the revolver to the police.

Dr. W. B George, House-Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, said: On admission into the hospital at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday, deceased stated that he had shot himself. Witness examined him and detected a bullet wound below the left nipple and similar wound corresponding to it on the left side of the back. He observed his shirt in front to be charred. He died at 12-45 a.m., to-day. Witness was of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage due to a bullet wound of the lung. From the appearance of the wound, witness thought it was self-inflicted and done at close quarters.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

During the greater part of Saturday the most ardent sportsman rarely expected to get off a Rifle shoot. In the afternoon, however, the weather modified and the Club 7th and 8th Silver Spoon Competition came off at Colaba. There was an excellent attendance and but for several regular members being unavoidably absent, the attendance would have been a record one for this season. In point of members out the honours were with the B. L. H. with a total of six. The competitions next Saturday will be at 700 and 800 yards, this will complete the first shoot up the Range. For the best aggregate made on this first shoot up with the best score at 200, 300, 500, 600, 700 and 800 yards. The B. R. C. miniature Silver Medal presented by the Honorary Secretary will be awarded. A second miniature Silver Medal will be awarded under the same conditions for the best aggregate made by a member who has joined the Club during the present season. For the second shoot up the Range similar medals will be awarded. An additional medal will be given if ten or more new members join the club on or after this date and shoot through the remainder of the season for the best aggregate made by one of the new members.

200 Yards.

	Rifle used.	Points allowed.	Score.	Ttl.
Lc-Corpl J Stanley B B & C I R V	M H	1	23	24a
Sergt R W Pennington B V A......	L M	—	23	23b
Private G Miles O L I..................	L M	—	22	22 1
Trooper H O Coates B L H	M H C	1	20	21 2
Sergt F A Reddie B L H.............	M H	1	20	21 3
Bombardier Thompson B V A	M H C	1	20	21c
Gunner P Hunter B V A	M H C	1	19	20
Sergt W Fry G I P R V	M H	1	19	20
Corpl M Veevers B V R..............	M H	1	17	18
Vol J Palmer B B & C I R V......	M H	1	17	18
Vol T G Race B V R	M H	1	16	17
Trooper A Tosh B L H	M H C	1	15	16
Mr H Featherstone Civilian	M H	1	14	15
Trooper E S Hall B L H	M H C	1	13	14
Lieut A G Herbert G I P R V	M H	1	13	14
Trooper E G Duxbury B L H	M H C	1	11	12
Trooper J S W Milne B L H	M H C	Retired		
Sergt-Major Owens B V A..........	M H C	do		

a Winner of 1st Spoon 1 H C 2 points
b „ „ 2nd „ H C 2 points 2 „ 4 „
c „ „ 3rd „ 3 „ 2 „

300 Yards.

	Rifle used.	Points allowed.	Score.	Ttl.
Sergt R W Pennington B V A......	L M	—	25	25a
Private G Miles O L I	L M	—	21	21b
Sergt F A Reddie B L H	M H	1	20	21c
Corpl M Veevers B V R..............	M H	1	18	19
Trooper E S Hall B L H	M H C	1	18	19
Trooper E G Duxbury B L H	M H C	1	17	18
Gunner P Hunter B V A............	M H C	1	17	18
Mr Featherstone Civilian	M H	1	17	18
Trooper H O Coates B L H	M H C	1	16	17
Lieut A G Herbert G I P R V......	M H	1	16	17
Lc Corpl J Stanley B B & C I R V	M H	1	16	17
Bombardier Thompson B V A ..	M H C	1	16	17
Sergt-Major Owens B V A	M H C	1	16	17
Sergt W Fry G I P R V..............	M H	1	16	17
Trooper A Tosh B L H..............	M H C	1	14	15
Vol J Palmer B B & C I R V	M H	1	13	14
Vol T G Race B V R	M H	1	10	11
Trooper J S W Milne B L H.......	M H C	Retired		

a Winner of 1st Spoon H C 4 points
b „ „ 2nd „ H C 2 „
c „ „ 3rd „ H C 2 „

Lord Curzon's visit to Lashio during his tour in Burma, writes the "Pioneer", will probably have important results on the future of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway. The railway may not improbably become a local line, serving the Northern Shan States, instead of a pretentious project for the opening up of Yunan and Szechuen. For some time past there have been indications that the original scheme, forced upon the Government of India by the home authorities, will not be persevered with; and in the last railway Administration Report the appendix, giving a forecast of capital expenditure on all lines up to April 1st, 1904, contains the significant remark:—"Construction of Mandalay-Kunlon beyond Lashio uncertain." Against this remark, however, must be put the statement in another appendix showing the lengths of unfinished lines which are expected to be opened for public traffic in 1901-2 one of these is "Thibaw to the right bank of the Salween River, 105·72 miles." In any case this length could scarcely be finished by the end of the current financial year, for in the final section, as the Salween is approached, the work of construction will be very heavy indeed. The line has been opened as far as Thibaw, 115 miles from the starting point near Mandalay, and it is being pushed on rapidly to Lashio, some 45 miles further on, but the latter place is 60 miles from Kunlon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, July 12.

The recent severe depreciation in consols has occurred at a very unfortunate moment so far as the new Indian loan for three millions is concerned, the response to this issue was insufficient to warrant the Government proceeding to allotment, and the loan has virtually been withdrawn. So far as we can remember, this is the first occasion on which there has been a failure to place a sterling loan of the Indian Government, and the event is likely to act as a deterrent to other flotations of "gilt-edged" securities. In some quarters the non-success of the Indian loan has been attributed to the issue price of 98 being too high, but inasmuch as the old Loan was quoted, just before the appearance of the new prospectus, at about 100 1-4, the contention can scarcely be supported, especially as, allowing for the full interest payment next October, the issue price was well under 98. The fall in consols, however, during the last few days has been such as to spoil the chance of almost any flotation of "gilt-edged" security, and until a recovery has taken place in them it seems hopeless to expect any enthusiastic response to fresh appeals for capital, except when an undoubted "bargain" is offered.

Contrary to general expectation, the payments on the Stock Exchange connected with the settlement on Wednesday did not involve any applications to the Bank of England for loans, although, judging by the rates paid, some borrowers had difficulty in getting all they required. The general quotation for advances over the night was 2 to 2 1-2 per cent. per annum; but occasionally as much as 3 per cent. was given, and weekly loans were arranged at 2 to 2 1-4 per cent. Very little business was done in bills, and quotations were a shade lower, gilt edged drafts with two months to run being quoted 2 9-16 to 2 5-8 per cent. per annum, three months 2 5-8 to 2 11-16, four months to 2 7-8, and six months 3 3-8. At the Bank of England bar gold to the value of £3,000 was purchased, making an influx on balance in the week just ended of £217,000. The only alteration in the Eastern exchanges was a decline of 1-8d. in the Shanghai rate for four months' bills to 2s. 7 5-8d. per tael. The Indian quotations for rupee paper further gave way to 95 5-8 in Calcutta and 95 9-16 in Bombay. The quietude of the silver market continued, a small business being reported in the metal on Indian account at the previous price of 26 7-8d. per ounce. Bank rate, 3 per cent.; New York exchange on London, 4·84 7 8; Argentine gold premium, 137·30 per cent.—previous quotation, 135·60 per cent.

The Kitson Lighting Company of Great Britain, Limited, has been formed, with a capital of £250,000 in £1 shares, to purchase the British patents covering the Kitson system of incandescent lighting, as well as all future improvements, and also the business, goodwill, fixtures, and stock-in-trade of the Kitson Lighting and Heating Syndicate, Limited, of 1, Victoria Embankment, E. C. The Kitson light was first introduced into this country in the latter part of 1898, and since September 1899 the importation and sale of the lamp has been carried on by the Kitson Lighting and Heating Syndicate. The prospectus states that the Kitson light is produced from the vapour of petroleum oil in connection with an incandescent mantle, the vapour being generated by the waste heat from the burner, and resulting in combustion in a brilliant light. The present issue is 185,000 shares, of which the vendors take at least 55,000 in part payment of the purchase price, and 130,000 are offered to the public for subscription.

The total tonnage entering the port of Chefoo in 1900 was 1,072,820 tons, as against 1,362,512 tons in 1899. In the number of ships Japan headed the list with 473, but many of these were small craft of strange and ancient build, attracted thither by the chance of making something out of the needs created by the troubles in the north. The United Kingdom came next with 458 ships, but their tonnage approached double the amount of the more numerous Japanese vessels. Then followed Germany with 205, who is pushing her trade vigorously. After Russia with 143 entries, came China with the low total of 115. On the outbreak of hostilities with the foreign Powers all Chinese steamers were transferred for safety to other flags. Of the total foreign and coasting trade the United Kingdom took 53·82 per cent., the next on the list being Japan with 14·07 per cent., and of the total dues and duties paid to the Customs the United Kingdom contributed 47·76 per cent.

The falling-off in the number of British vessels entering the port of Barcelona during the past year has been quite phenomenal, and such as has been unknown before in the annals of the British Consulate. Going back for purposes of comparison to the year 1890, the number of British vessels entered was 315, and rose in 1894 to 390, then diminishing gradually till in 1899 it went down to 323, the average always being over 300, but last year only 223 vessels have entered, showing a decrease of over 100 vessels and of 158,918 tons in one year. It would now almost appear as if British carrying trade to this part of the Mediterranean would sink into comparative insignificance, for British owners are rapidly selling off their smaller vessels, which are bought up by Spain, Sweden and Norway, Germany, &c., and replacing them by large vessels unsuited to the fruit trade, these same small vessels that have been sold to foreign countries being chartered by British shippers from their new owners at much lower rates than those of British shipowners. A British shipbroker at Barcelona told our consul that this falling-of in vessels under the British flag in no way adversely affected him, for last year he had more vessels consigned to him bringing merchandise from British ports, those under foreign flags more than making up the loss in vessels under the British flag.

A British consul has replied in a letter to the Press to the complaint made in the House recently that His Majesty's representatives abroad travel on German rather than British steamers. So far as his individual case is concerned he is completely exonerated from any charge of want of patriotism, for it appears that one British line treated him with scant courtesy and the other could not accommodate him. The German company, on the other hand, went to some inconvenience to assist him, and made him most comfortable. On transhipping at Hamburg into an English steamer the consul had further ground of complaint. He may have been exceptionally unfortunate, but similar experiences have a nasty habit of cropping up at too frequent intervals. Apart from any other consideration incivility in business is shockingly unbusinesslike. It is not always possible to tell people just what they wish to hear, but there is no earthly reason for rudeness when unable to comply with a legitimate request.

The construction of a canal to join the White Sea and the Baltic is being considered. The canal, which would be 598 miles, would follow the bed of the Neva as far as St. Petersburg, from whence it would cross Lake Ladoga, and follow the Svir, which unites Lake Ladoga to Lake Onega. Various water courses would then be utilized, until the White Sea is reached at Soroskaya. The canal, if constructed, would be cut so as to accommodate ocean vessels, and not only would it increase the trade of the Archangel district, but be of the utmost value to Russian warships in the event of war. It is calculated that the undertaking would only take one year to complete and cost £2,060,000.

The returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the quarter ended June 30, 1901, show that the following vessels are under construction:—413 steam and 28 sail, with a gross tonnage of 1,287,818 and 12,361, respectively, making a total of 441 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,300,179. This shows a decrease in numbers, but an increase in tonnage, compared with the similar quarter of 1900, when the figures were:—Steam, 473 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,250,838; sail, 26 vessels, with a tonnage of 14,475—total, 499 vessels; tonnage, 1,265,313. These figures do not include warships. There are 46 British warships under construction in the United Kingdom, with a total displacement of 381,730 tons, and 10 foreign, with a displacement of 21,495 tons. Of the 46 British warships mentioned, 18 are being constructed at the Royal dockyards and 28 at private yards.

According to the report of Mr. Edward W. Parker to the United States Geological Survey the total output of coal in that country during 1900 was 267,542,444 net tons, valued at £59,578,000. The output shows an increase over 1899 of 13,802,452 net tons, or a little over 5 per cent. Owing to the strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1900 there was a decrease in the production of anthracite of 3,000,000 gross tons, the output being 50,988,982 gross tons, against 53,944,647 gross tons in 1899. This decrease, however, was more than made up by an increase of nearly 5,500,000 net tons—about 4,900,000 gross tons—in the output of bituminous coal in the same State. In Maryland the decrease amounted to 782,708 net tons. The largest increase was in West Virginia, which State exceeded 20,000,000 gross tons for the first time. Ohio improved upon its output of 1899 by 2,605,138 net tons. The gain in Pennsylvania amounted to 2,150,000, net tons, whilst Alabama shows an increase of 800,000 net tons, or about 11 per cent. The production in Great Britain in 1900 was 225,170,163 gross tons, compared with which the United States has a lead of 13,707,019 tons.

Lord Cromer has forwarded to the Foreign Office an admirable report, which has been prepared by Mr. Horace Rumbold, on the trade between the United Kingdom and Egypt during the last five years. In days when so much is written about the decadence of British trade, it is satisfactory to find that, in so far as trade with Egypt is concerned, no signs of decadence are apparent. On the contrary, British manufacturers generally seem not merely to have maintained, but also to have improved, their position in the face of very keen competition. In 1895, 31 1-2 per cent. of the total imports into Egypt came from the United Kingdom. The proportion has been steadily increasing till, in 1900, it reached the figure of 37 1-2 per cent. No other country shows so large a proportionate increase. Inasmuch as British trade enjoys no special privileges this satisfactory result must be attributed solely to the exertions of British traders and to the increased demand for British goods, considered on their merits.

The Cape Government, recognising the increasing demand for trustworthy information respecting the Cape Colony as a field for immigrants, has sent two delegates to this country—Dr. Hutcheon, chief veterinary surgeon, and Mr. E. Pillans, agricultural assistant. These gentlemen are to be stationed at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, and any communications to them may be addressed to the care of Mr. Lewis Atkinson, Curator of the Cape Court. The principal object of the delegates is to disseminate useful information, either verbally or by letter, to intending colonists on all matters relating to stock-farming and mixed agricultural farming in all its branches, including viticulture and fruit-culture. There is no room at present in the Cape Colony for the ordinary clerk or unskilled workmen. Of the former there are already a number, and the latter cannot compete, in existing circumstances, with the coloured races. There seems, however, to be an idea prevalent that farming offers some promise in South Africa.

A Washington telegram to the "Morning Leader" says that Mr. James Stowe, the American Consul-General at Cape Town, sent in his resignation to the State Department a few days ago on the ground that he could not live in South Africa on the salary of 3,000 dols. allowed him by Government. American business men on July 12 came forward with a proposition to contribute 4,000 dols. annually towards Mr. Stowe's salary, making it 7,000 dols., upon the ground that his presence at Cape Town is of immense value to Americans seeking trade opportunities in competition with British.

At the recent meeting of the Union of German Commercial Associations at Coburg it was unanimously resolved that this union declares itself fully in favour of the proposed compulsory education of merchants' apprentices by means of commercial continuation classes during their term of apprenticeship, as also the introduction of a kind of apprenticeship for girls intending to enter mercantile establishments. This action on the part of the Union plainly shows the opinion of the German mercantile community on the rearing of a highly trained staff of workers well-fitted to take a prominent place in the coming struggle for trade.

The annual report of Governor Sterndale to the Colonial Office for the year 1900 derives considerable interest from the fact that so large a number of the Boers are confined there as prisoners of war. The Governor's comments on the prisoners are valuable. These Boers are now British subjects, and the wise man will be glad to hear good rather than ill of them. The Governor tells us in his opening remarks that the demand for labour continues but the scarcity has been relieved by the employment of well-conducted prisoners of war who are anxious to get work. By the aid of forty of these men he was enabled to carry out within a short time, and at reduced expense, two very important works, the reclamation of a portion of the foreshore running into the wharf on which to erect a new crane, and the blasting and construction of a road round the west rocks. The prisoners of war seem to have made themselves useful in many other ways. Two of them, one being an architect, wrote to the Governor reporting on a high class building stone, regarding which further enquiries are to be made.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

135-01—D D Romer—Ramsamal Harmookhrai vs Sheobaksh Surajmal and others.
178-01—Pestonjee R and K—Hira Morar vs Parvabhai widow and others—Jamsetjee and R.
101-01—Edgelow G and W—Framjee Cooverjee Bennett vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others.
320-01—In person—Rao Bahadoor Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Manalaljee Girdharlaljee.
329-01—Mulla and M—Dadabhoy Hormusjee Mistry vs Sadasiv Sakharam Deshmook.
355-01—Payne G S and M—Ooma Anda and others vs Narayen Hari and another—In person.
377-01—Thakurdas and Co—Allarakhiabhoy Jivraj vs Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karani.
392-01—Dikshit and D—Hari Sitaram Dikshit and another vs Lady Dame Janbai—Muljee and R.
411-01—Jamsetjee and R—Ramjee Damina vs Hurjiram Sounderjee and others—Captain and V.
417-01—Thakerdas and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Barcocha vs Gordhandas Ranchoredas—Mathubhai J and M.
413-01—Crawford B and Co—Blackie Son, Ld vs E Seymour Hall.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

23-01—In person—Rajbai vs Soni Khima Jala—Shamrao & M
22-01—In person—Hirrabai widow vs Ramjee Javerchand and others
128-01—In person—Doorgabai vs Narayen Babajee Sett Tharvall and others—Daphtary and F.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—for postponement.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359-00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C N Snow and another—Crawford B and Co part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Long Causes.

29-01—Unwalla and P—Samuel R Samuel vs Shalome Bapoojee—Mantri and B. Part heard.
751-99—Khunderao and S G Ram Shahimal and others vs Mithelal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
429-95—Payne G S and M—N Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioners Report.
26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.
846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Aminula vs Essoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.
851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sena Siba and others—Mansuklal D and J.
538-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co
4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.
160-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag Advocate General vs Javardhan Balkrina—Craigie L and O.
612-98—K D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivalabdas vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

For Consent Decree.

406-96—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Nowrojee Bode and others vs Narotamdas Anandjee—Payne G S and M.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Starling, was heard the suit brought by Samuel R. Samuel against Shalome Bapujee, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 15,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage with the defendant's daughter, Rs. 150 for expenses connected with the betrothal ceremony, and the return of his gold watch, presented to the defendant's daughter at the time of the betrothal. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mantri and Bulsara, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, in the month of October 1899, the defendant was desirous of marrying his daughter Siporah to the plaintiff, and negotiations were opened in the matter, but as the plaintiff intended to proceed to Europe to study as an artist, he did not then agree to the proposal. In April 1900 the plaintiff changed his mind, and on his behalf negotiations were re-opened for his marriage with Siporah, who was then only twelve years of age, on his return from Europe. Eventually the defendant agreed to give his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff in Bombay, and the plaintiff agreed to marry Siporah in Bombay. On the 9th October, 1900, the betrothal ceremonies according to the rights and customs of the Beni-Israelite community, to which the parties belong, were duly performed, and the plaintiff presented to Siporah a gold watch. On the 14th December, 1900, the plaintiff received a telegram from the defendant stating that his proposal of marriage could not be accepted. The defendant subsequently admitted that he had entered into a contract to give his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff, and alleged that he broke it on the ground that he had received some anonymous letters which made charges against members of the plaintiff's family. Plaintiff said such charges were entirely false, and in any case had nothing to do with the plaintiff. He said the agreement to give defendant's daughter to him in marriage was on the condition that plaintiff should not be entitled to demand as of right any dowry from the defendant, and that the marriage should take place in Bombay. By reason of defendant's breach of contract plaintiff said he had suffered in mind, body, and reputation, and had incurred expenses to the amount of Rs. 150 in connection with the betrothal. Plaintiff claimed judgment for Rs. 15,000, the said sum of Rs. 150, and for the return of his gold watch.

The defence was that the defendant is a District Deputy Collector in the Zillah of Khandesh and resides at Dhulia. The plaintiff is the son of Rahman Samuel Talkar, who is employed as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshah, attorneys for the plaintiff in this suit. Defendant denied that, in October 1899, he was desirous of marrying his daughter Siporah to the plaintiff. The first suggestion of such marriage was made in a letter dated 25th June, 1900, which defendant received from Dr. Joseph Benjamin the maternal uncle of the plaintiff, proposing that his nephew should marry the defendant's daughter. Defendant did not reply to the letter, nor to subsequent letters and telegrams which he received from Dr. Joseph Benjamin with reference to the proposal of marriage. On the 11th August, 1900, defendant received a telegram from Dr. Joseph Benjamin stating that he intended to come to Pachora in order to see to the proposal of marriage. The reply to the telegram was prepaid, and defendant at once replied by a telegram as follows:—"Regret could give no definite reply unless I see the boy personally and know him. Famine duty heavy, no leave obtainable hence your letters remained unanswered."—Up to that time the defendant had never seen the plaintiff, and knew nothing of him or of his family. Immediately on receipt of the last mentioned telegram, Dr. Joseph Benjamin sent another telegram to defendant, informing him that he was sending the plaintiff's father to Pachora to see the defendant. On the following day defendant replied by telegraph as follows:—"You need not trouble. I still constantly moving. Brother with nephew will come here after fortnight." After some further correspondence, Dr. Bejamin arrived at Pachora, accompanied by the plaintiff, on the 8th October, and stayed at the Travellers' Bungalow, where the defendant and his family were then residing. Defendant was very busy that day. On the 9th, Dr. Benjamin introduced the subject, when defendant said he would make inquiries in the matter, and if the result of such inquiries was satisfactory, he would consent to the marriage of the plaintiff with his daughter. Dr. Benjamin requested that plaintiff with the view of recommending himself to Seporah, should be permitted to make her a present of a gold watch. The watch was given to her with defendant's consent. Nothing else took place on the 9th October, and it was untrue that any betrothal rites or ceremonies were performed. On the following day Dr. Benjamin and the plaintiff left Pachora and returned to Bombay. Defendant subsequently obtained information about the plaintiff and his family which rendered him extremely unwilling that his daughter should marry the plaintiff, and he decided not to give his daughter in marriage to him. On the 13th December 1900, defendant telegraphed and wrote to the plaintiff stating that the proposal for his marriage could not be accepted, and that the gold watch was returned to Dr. Benjamin for transmission to plaintiff. Dr. Benjamin refused to transmit the watch, and defendant, on the 31st December, sent it to the plaintiff's solicitors. The latter also refused to accept it, and returned it to defendant. It is the invariable custom among the Beni-Israelite community for a marriage to be celebrated at the town or village at which the bride resides. Seporah resides with her parents in Khandesh, and defendant submitted that this court had no jurisdiction to try this suit. Defendant prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence was proceeded with.

A CASE OF "SUTTI."

JUDGMENT was delivered at Calcutta on Saturday by Mr. Justice Ghose and Mr. Justice Taylor in a case of *sutti*, which will probably have a wide bearing in India. This was an appeal by Bhichak Bania and three others against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Gya, who convicted them of aiding and abetting a Hindu widow in becoming *sutti*, and sentenced each to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. Their lordships delivered the following separate judgments, which deal with the facts of the case. Mr. Justice Ghose said the appellants had been convicted of the offence of abetment under Section 107, Indian Penal Code; the act abetted being the suicide of a widow by burning herself at the funeral pyre of her husband, who had died of plague. After reviewing the circumstances of the case, his Lordship concluded that the appellants had undoubtedly abetted the offence, but he would reduce the fine to Rs. 50 in the case of each of the persons, or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences were reduced accordingly. Mr. Justice Taylor, in the course of his judgment, said: It appears to me that the appellants who are caste-fellows of the widow, are guilty of the abetment of the suicide, as having engaged with the widow in a conspiracy for the commission of "*sutti*", which I would deduce from the facts of the case. It is perfectly clear from the evidence that the appellants knew of the widows intention to commit "*sutti*", *i. e.*, really to commit suicide, and from the fact that they allowed her to accompany them to the place of burning, and made all the preparations with the full knowledge of her intention, I would infer on their part conduct to and acceptance of her illegal intention which would amount to conspiracy. Also they would be abettors as facilitating her intention of attempting to commit suicide by arranging the pyre and setting fire to it with the previous knowledge that the woman would commit *sutti*, and was there actually present fully prepared to throw herself into the flames, even if it cannot be presumed from the evidence that the fire was applied after the woman had seated herself on the pyre by her husband's corpse. I do not consider the punishment excessive, as it is now more than seventy years since *sutti* was declared illegal. I agree in reducing the fine and imprisonment in default to the amount and for the reasons set out in the judgment of my learned brother, while confirming the substantive sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE survey party under Major Renny-Tailyour, attached to the China Force, has returned to India. It did excellent work over fifteen thousand square miles of country, though the staff was ridiculously small for such an important expedition. Major Renny-Tailyour had only originally a native Sub-Assistant Superintendent and some native surveyors, until he was joined by Captain Ryder from Yunan. We pointed out the inadequacy of the staff at the time. One would have thought the lessons learned in South Africa, where even Natal was unmapped, would have influenced the Government in this matter of survey work in China. Our troops may yet have to pay for this neglected opportunity.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
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Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

OLIVE SCHREINER.

"OUIDA'S APPEAL."

THE following is the text of the letter which "Ouida" has addressed to the "Daily News" on behalf of Olive Schreiner:—

Sir,—I have waited hoping to see some general movement in England of indignation at the treatment by the English military and civil Government of this interesting and well-known lady. I should have supposed that the mere fact of her imprisonment in a South African village would have been sufficient to arouse the protests of every person who, whatever political opinions they may hold, value liberty of thought and of expression, and respect conscientious beliefs courageously held and made manifest.

It is, I think, entirely true that Mme. Olive Schreiner has been transported to a strange place and imprisoned within a fence of wire netting, which is protected by armed sentinels stationed at intervals, with orders to fire upon anyone attempting to get through the netting and escape. In this place she lives alone with her dog, in one small room, for which she pays. Cooking for herself, and compelled to remain all night without any kind of light; her husband being refused by the English authorities permission to visit her, although he is the brother of the ex-Premier of the Cape Ministry.

What is her offence? Merely to have espoused the cause of the Boers during the war. Napoleon is blamed by his historians for his exile of Mme. de Staal. What would be said of him in history if he had dealt with Neckar's daughter as the English Government is now dealing with Schreiner's wife? Mme. de Staal was a far more redoubtable foe than is the author of "An African Farm," but if Napoleon had shut his enemy Corinne up behind a barbed wire fence he would have been as much ridiculed as condemned by his contemporaries as by succeeding generations.

Apparently Mme. Schreiner has no other crime than that of sympathy with the Boer people, which one naturally would expect her to feel, her writings being what they are. It does not appear that she has either fought or conspired against the English invaders. She is a writer with original views of her own, and an intimate acquaintance with the races and lands whereof she writes. It is tolerable that for this alone she should be subjected to indignity and isolation, and be carried away from all she loves!

Her words have made many weep for the poor, the lowly, the friendless; is there no one who will weep for her.

Is it a little thing, think you, to be shut up in a small, unfamiliar place, debarred from all joys of home and all presence of those beloved, cooped up behind wires like a rabbit in a hutch, forced to execute all menial drudgery, and aware that death will be the instant penalty of any natural effort to escape and to be free?

Is there no member of the House of Commons who will take up her cause, who will compel the Government to say by whose orders, and with what excuse, this manner of dealing with a sensitive and intelligent woman is adopted?

There is a most dangerous tendency developing amongst the British people to persecute for opinion. Free speech and free publication are becoming every day more costly and more forbidden luxuries. Such treatment as that of Mr. Cartwright at the Cape and such annoyance as that given to Mr. Hall Caine in London, are two entirely different phases of the same disposition to persecute and to tyrannise—a disposition most perilous to intelligence and freedom. If this present war has shown one thing more certainly and more conspicuously than another it is the growing intolerance of Englishmen, their incapacity to comprehend, and their dogged refusal to admit that there may be two sides to a question, the savage and blind denial of any possibility that an opponent can ever be in the right about any matter; the deplorable certainty that if a man's belief be wrong, it will be improved by learning.

It is the old intolerance which lit the fires of Smithfield which now treats Mr. Cartwright like a convict and Olive Schreiner like a shoplifter. The brazen lungs which roar from the Jingo Press utter the same notes as yelled from the lungs of Jeffreys at the Bloody Assizes. It is nothing new; but it is something extremely ugly and extremely perilous. It is undoing all the work which the finest minds have done, or have endeavoured to do, throughout the past century. It is fast substituting fist-right for all other rights of man.

That Europe sees this, and dreads its results, and is alienated from England by it, appears to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain of no consequence at all, his mind being too insular to be able to grasp its very grave import. But there can be no doubt that, whether he can perceive it or not the present methods of English warfare, in their brutality to women, and the present arguments of English oratory in their violation of truth, are lowering the English nation in the sight of the world, and disgracing the English name to an extent for which no approbation of the Stock Exchange or applause of Jewish gold brokers will ever compensate.

OLD "THREE-DECKERS."

H. M. S. "Rodney" ploughed the sea into two broad ribbons of white foam, as she gathered weigh on her journey out to the Cape of Good Hope, in days when the Boer War was undreamed of and ships like this old "three-decker" ruled the waves supreme.

Nine hundred men manned her, and prominent among them was Corporal Eccles, one of the "boys of the old brigade."

Corporal Eccles, who spins this yarn to me, is now hale and hearty at 65, and he has served Her Majesty 21 years as a Royal Marine—"soldier and sailor too."

"'Twould take me days to tell you all my experiences during the 21 years I spent on the old 'three-deckers,' H.M.S. 'Dragon,' 'Camellian,' and 'Rodney,'" said the bluff old Corporal, shifting his quid, "but that storm off the Cape in the 'Rodney' was the worst bit o' weather I ever experienced.

"Nine hundred men on board her, and 150 men disabled or wounded in the hurricane. Casks broke adrift from their lashings, thundering against the bulwarks until they started a plank. Sheep caught by hills of incoming green seas, were swept down the hatches like corks in a millrace.

"I carry a wound on my thigh to this day that was caused by a table hurled against me when scrambling into my hammock. Aye, m' lad, a sailor-life is full of adventures and *tests of endurance*. During the whole 21 years of active service I never had a day's illness. That's a pretty good record!

"When my term was nearly completed I was transferred to H.M.S. 'Pembroke.' She had just been taken off active service and was being fitted out for a workship. During the alterations, as she lay at her moorings dismantled, her ports wide open, I had to take my turn on sentry duty, rain or snow.

"Mid-winter it was, and the weather cold and raw.

"Pacing about 'tween decks," said the Corporal "exposed to the worst of weathers, I caught a severe cold, and I couldn't shake it off. My record was broken.

"It settled on my chest, hard and fast, making my breathing awfully bad. I couldn't walk uphill. I was too wheezy. You could hear me breathing, like a tug, twenty yards off. I did manage to struggle through my work, though.

"Then indigestion set in. After eating, my stomach became swollen with wind, making *a disagreeable rumbling noise* and causing great pain. Several doctors tried to help me, but their medicine didn't hit the mark. I got worse and worse.

"The old 'Pembroke,' now lying at Chatham, is something like the hulk I then was. My cough shook my body through and through. For months I slept propped up with pillows. After a fit of coughing, perspiration rolled off me, soaking my linen. My body seemed on fire.

"Like the sharp stab of a cowardly knife did a long breath pain me. I got alarmed and nervous, for *things were looking ugly*.

"Though this day is the 20th of April, 1900," said the gallant Corporal, "I yet remember that aching pain that caught me in the back, on the right side, and that my bowels were very costive. Altogether, I was in a bad way. My wife, when the doctors had failed to help me—a sheer hulk—insisted on giving me Mother Seigel's Syrup, to pull me round.

"I had no faith in it, *because* it was an unprescribed medicine, but I *swear* by Seigel's *now*. My first bottle sharpened my appetite, improved my breathing, and loosened my cough.

"The improvement continued week by week until I was completely restored to health. Cough, pain, and weariness were *swept away like chaff before the wind*."

"Corporal Eccles," of 9, Southill Road, Chatham, says Mr. H. Woolgar, "is personally known to me. Unquestionably, Seigel's Syrup saved his life. Now he is getting younger every day."

"Aye," continued the old seaman, who, by the way, is proud of his medal for "long service," "Mother Seigel's Syrup put life, power and 'go' into my almost lifeless hulk. I am now sixty-five, still young and full of life and energy—all due, mark you, Sir, to Seigel's Syrup. If you think others will try its powers, you, may publish this."

Such was the Corporal's stirring narrative, and its truth is vouched for by Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Chatham High Street, number 312, who writes: "I can verify every word that Mr. Eccles has said. Mother Seigel's Syrup has made a new man of him. *No man* acquainted with Mr. Eccles's case *could* doubt the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup for all disorders of the stomach and liver."

H.M.S. "Rodney" no more ploughs the deep, but she lies in peace and quite at Chatham; yet *you* who are sailing in stormy waters because there is trouble within you—mutiny among your digestive organs, in fact—can follow in the steps of the gallant Corporal, and can attain, in this way, to the same hale old age.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION IN INDIA.

REMARKS ON THE MADRAS BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

THE Dewan was to have taken the chair at Bishop Whitehead's address to educated Indians in the Mayo Hall on Wednesday, but was unable to leave Bellary and therefore telegraphed his apologies through the Rev. T. E. Slater. Mr. Justice Narhari Row, however, consented to preside, and the following are the remarks he offered at the conclusion of the address:—

I am sure I express the feelings of the audience when I say, we thank you Sir, for the impressive, instructive and edifying address which you have just delivered, and for the kindness which has led you to deliver the same for the benefit of your Hindu fellow-subjects. This is neither the time nor the place to enter into any controversy regarding the views expressed in the address. With your Lordship's permission, I shall make a few remarks. India has been pre-eminently a religious country. I fear, in times gone by, we have had a little too much of religious fervour, from which, I fear, we are not yet free. We were overridden by fervour. The multiplicity of religious sects, the various systems of religious thought and the blindness and bigotry which were conspicuous, and which led men from words to blows and from blows to more serious disturbance of the peace of the country, are, I am glad to think, softened considerably by the liberal, enlightening and enlivening education which England has, through her goodness and kindness towards India, imparted to her. I am led to imagine that the learned lecturer, in wishing to a certain degree for a return of that spirit whereby men went from words to blows in the zeal for the maintenance of their sectarian and bigoted religious fervour gave vent to a piece of humour. We who have suffered so much in the past by sectarian bigotry and intolerant religious zeal, and from which we are still not free to an appreciable extent, say "God forbid a recurrence of the atrocities perpetrated in the holy name of Religion." Would you have a recurrence of the wars of the Reformation, and the inhumanities committed in the name of Religion in the civilised countries of Europe? God forbid a repetition of such is our devout wish. Is there antagonism between Education and Religion in the system of University Education in India? From the very nature of the liberal education imparted by the colleges and schools affiliated to the Indian Universities, and from the authors and works which students go through, they imbibe a spirit which, while rendering them independent of sectarian bigotry and intolerance of difference of opinion, instils into them a belief in the existence of one intelligent grand Architect of the Universe who governs it, and to whom man is accountable. It may be that, in spite of such healthy and liberalising influence, some may be found irreligious, and such are exceptions who go to prove the prevailing influence—healthy influence—of University Education. It would be incorrect to lay the blame on University Education, and wrong to say that irreligion is the consequence of such education and to believe that there is antagonism between it and Religion. If by Religion is meant that belief in the existence of one grand and good Architect and Governor of the Universe, in the accountability of man to that Supreme Being, conduct which intuitively abhors animosity of man to man, that feeling from the bottom of the heart, of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and that innate faith which would not allow man to forget but urges him to act up to the golden rule "Do unto others as you would be done by," and which binds men to the golden rule at all times and under all circumstances irrespective of race, creed or colour, I believe that education in India is allied to and not inimical to, Religion. His Lordship wishes that religion should be taught in all schools and Colleges in India. What is the religion so to be taught? Christianity? Hinduism? Mahomedanism? Ignorance is dangerous; it is inflammable. In spite of the schools and colleges for which India is thankful to England, the vast majority have still a monopoly of ignorance. Admitting that there ought to be religious instruction, what is the course to be adopted under the circumstances? No sectarian religion, no instruction in sectarian dogmas and tenets will do. The authors of the University system of education in India have to be thanked for the noble aim they have had in view—enlightenment without friction. This policy and the continuance thereof is a matter of necessity in India, divided and sub-divided as she is by numberless sects and schisms and a diversity of religious systems. The attributes of God-Almighty—Omniscience, Omnipresence, Omnipotence, Goodness, Mercy, and Grace, etc.—and God's government of the universe—are common to all religious systems. If works can be prepared illustrative of such ideas—whether the illustrations be in the shape of stories or anecdotes or biographies—and if the illustrations be taken from the Bible, and the Koran and the Bhagavat Gita, etc., works like these may safely be introduced into schools and colleges without creating friction, and I am sure that Government would have no objection to works like these being taught in their colleges and schools.

THE CAPTURE OF STEYN'S LETTERBAG.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE War Office has made public a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, giving the contents of two letters found in Steyn's baggage that was captured by Gen. Broadwood at Reitz. The first letter was from State Secretary Reitz, dated May 10, 1901, to Steyn, and was as follows:—

"Meeting held of Transvaal Government with Commandant Botha, Commandant Viljoen, and Gen. J. C. Smuts, considered condition of our country and following facts:—

"First.—Numbers of our burghers are continually surrendering. This means more and more to unsuccessful termination as Government and officials left without burghers entails heavy responsibility on Government.

"Secondly.—Supply of ammunition so nearly exhausted that we shall be unable to engage enemy in another big fight; we shall be brought to a state of helpless flight, unable to protect stock. In immediate future we shall be unable to feed our commandos.

"Thirdly.—On account of above Government becoming weaker, losing support, becoming disorganised.

"Fourthly.—Not only our nation will be destroyed but it will also be considered that leaders have erred, and all hope of continuation of national sentiment will be lost.

"Fifthly.—Hitherto nation and Government awaited result European complications and mission of our deputation. Government feel most strongly their duty obtain definite assurances.

Having considered above points, Government has determined.—

"1. To obtain permission to send messenger to President Kruger point out terrible condition country.

"2. If request refused we will ask for armistice to obtain opinion both nations of future policy to put an end to present state of affairs. We leave it to you to suggest other solutions, but you must carefully consider that this Government is convinced that the time has passed for us to let matters drift on as at present, and that the time has come to take the final step."

STEYN'S OPPOSITION TO SURRENDER.

President Steyn's reply (dated May 15th) acknowledges the receipt of the above letter, and continues as follows:—

"Great blow to me. Month ago discussed matters with your Government, agreed not to ask for armistice until things reached utmost extremity. Shall we obtain armistice! I think nothing has happened entitle us to armistice to obtain opinion of our nations. It is true Boksburg commando lost laager; General Viljoen was obliged to burn his, and blow up his Long Tom; but in spite of this we have not come to last extremity.

"Free State been four months without cannon; I also know of men laying down their arms, officers becoming cowardly. Our ammunition has long been scarce enough, still (some) left to continue. You ask what prospect of successful termination. I ask what chance was there for two small Republics when they declared war against mighty power of England? You will answer, we have trusted in God's help and foreign intervention. 'What reason have we for refusing to place further reliance on God?' I have seen last European papers; I firmly believe complications will take place in Europe within next few months, which will gain our good fortune. Knowing leaders of our deputation, I cannot believe they would sit here without hope of intervention, knowing how we struggle and strive, for I know they love their Fatherland sufficiently to frankly ask the British to end the war if in their opinion intervention is hopeless. The fact that these men remain in Europe convinces me that our case is not hopeless. When armistice comes I shall ask opinion of my nation. If they refuse to give in their determination will be mine also. I do not approve of sending messenger to Europe. It shows our hand. I am deeply hurt you having taken this determination without asking my advice and have acted so hurriedly. If you have not dispatched messenger do not do so until I can call my advisers. I have sent for General De Wet; he will be here next week. I will then send you opinion.

"In your letter you say you are afraid your officers will be left alone on commando.

"Here officers may surrender, but burghers will remain steadfast. I must point out that the Orange Free State has not only spent blood and money, but will have lost its freedom by trying to help the sister republic, and all reliance of one Afrikander on another will be destroyed for ever. It is ridiculous to think that when flooded with scum of Europe, Afrikander spirit will remain. If we wish to remain a nation now is the time to struggle. Hope you received Natal newspaper stating Milner going nominally on leave, truth being he not allowed a free hand. In later English paper I have seen Kitchener and he cannot pull together.

"I enclose cutting 'Natal Witness'—'Public mind in England getting very uneasy about South Africa. There are possibilities which we are not at liberty to mention, and would, if we were, we could not (sic.).'

"All these things convince me we shall be destroying all hope for our nation if we now surrender. Brothers, stand fast—take courage to your disheartened burghers. I have received verbal information that Commandant Hausbrock had engagement with English, drove them back three times. As soon as I can call a council I will send a reply; do not take any further steps till you have heard from me."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut L S Browne, 38th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

Lieut Col G J Kellie, I M S Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col C L Swaine, M D, I M S, Madras.

The services of Lieut R L C Wilkinson, 7th B Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The Rev J M Macdonald, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd August 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr M E duS Prothers, Inspr of Schools, Rajshahi Divin, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Assam, during the absence on furlough of Dr W Booth, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr F A Nicholson, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the 9th July.

The services of Mr H E L P Dupernex, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at of the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from July 11th.

Mr A R Tucker, Registar Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd July 1901.

Mr F M W Schofield, Supt Dept of Revenue and Agriculture is appointed to officiate as Registrar, with effect from the same date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Adolf Buese, as acting Consul for Germany at Cochin, during the absence of Mr C F Roth.

The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—

Consequent on the seconding of Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 1st class, as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, and with effect from the 3rd April 1901.—Major L S Newmarch I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd class on furlough, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class; Captn K D Erskine, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class; Mr W E Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th class on furlough, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt B E M Gurdon, C I E, D S O, I S C, a Political Asst of the 1st class to be a Political Agent of the 4th class; Capt A D' A G Bannerman, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Capt C T Ducat, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class (on furlough) to be a political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the replacement of the services of Col H A Vincent, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class, at the disposal of the Military Dept, and with effect, from the 29th May, 1901.—Capt W M Cubitt, I S C, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt H L Showers, I S C, a Political Asst of the 1st class to be a Political Agent of the 4th class; Capt R B Berkeley, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be a Political Asst of the 1st class: and Capt S G Knox, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class on furlough, to be a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieut Col W H C Wyllie, C I E, I S C, a Resident of the 1st class, and with effect from the 1st July, 1901,—Mr C S Bayley, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class (on furlough), to a Resident of the 1st class; Lieu Col R H Jennings, R.E a Political Agent of the 2nd class (seconded), to be a Resident of the 2nd class seconded; Mr A L P Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 1st class on furlough, to be a Resident of the 2nd class; Mr H V Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class; Major W H M Stewart, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class; Cap F E Younghusband, C I E, I S C, a Political Agent of the 4th class on furlough, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Cap F G Beville, I S C a Political Asst of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class; Cap J F Whyte, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Cap F C Webb Ware, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, to be a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the retirement of Cap H T Pritchard, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 28th July, 1901—Capt (temporary Major) R A E Benn, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, to be a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior racting appointments held by any of the above mentioned officers on the dates specified.

Mr G R Irwin, C S I of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class, is confirmed as Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppressions of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the 1st July, 1901.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr K Homan, Offg 3rd Asst Director Genl of the Post Office, is, with effect from the 8th of Aug 1901, granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough for three months in continuation.

Mr G.W Schoneman, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Asst Director Genl of the Post Office, vice Mr Homan, and until further orders.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr M K Ghatak, Asst Accountant Genl, Punjab, in the Notification in this Dept, dated the 1st of June 1901, is extended by sixteen days.

In supersession of the Notification in this Dept dated the 28th June 1901, published in the Gazette of India of the 29th June 1901, the services of Mr H M Kisch, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effects from the 22nd of June 1901.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W H D Rich, I S C, Supply and Transport officer 3rd class, Madras List to be Supply and Transport officer 2nd class with effect from the 15th June 1901 vice Major G F Watson I S C retired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieutenants—

P B Kemble dated 10th June; R G A Trail, dated 20th April; and H St J Sime, dated 4th April 1901.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval—Second-Lieut to be Lieut—C A G P Meadows.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut Col W Loch, I S C 14th June 1901; Lieut Col F D Raikes, I S C, Commissioner, Burma, 15th August 1901: and Major R D Broome, I S C, Double C Comdr and 2nd-in-command, 9th Regt of Bombay Infy, 8th August 1901.

REWARDS—GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers:—Col George McBride Davis, M D, C B, D S O, I M S, Bengal; and Major-Genl Sir Williams Hope Meiklejohn K C B, C M G, General List, Bengal Infantry.

M. EMILE ZOLA.

PLANS FOR FUTURE WORK.

AN Italian journalist has just had an interesting conversation with M. Zola, who spoke at some length about his plans for the future. In reply to a question with regard to "Travail," M. Zola protested that the book was no expression of his sympathy with collectivisms. "There are many things in 'Travail,'" he continued, "which have roused the anger of the collectivists. They reproach me for not having preached in their favour. In my book there are reflections about all the social systems, idealist and materialist, Marx and Saint Simon. As for me, I am much more anarchical than socialistic; not, however, an active Anarchist. I speak of philosophical anarchism, which evidently approaches more nearly the truth, and is humane and noble. The personages in "Travail" are not marionettes, set in motion by the ideas of Marx and Jaures; they could exist without these. I am convinced that there is great misery and great injustice in modern society, and that it is necessary to love and to obey every suggestion of means for elevating humanity. These means will be afforded by science and altruism; it is necessary to educate the masses, and increase social justice. I do not believe in absolute felicity, which is not attainable; but I believe that all social injustices might be attenuated, and, therefore, I trust to science to create a sentiment of truth. I have a great veneration for Tolstoy, but I do not agree with him on one important point. He rests on the Gospel. Now, the Gospel is also to me very beautiful, but I believe that future morality must be founded on scientific psychology.

"The 'Affaire' has taught me that it is necessary to reconstruct the moral question from its very base, and my next romance 'Verite' will tend to that. In it I shall study primary and secondary instruction in France, I shall be active between pupils and masters, and shall explain my ideas on the education problem. In the first part I shall describe the sad effects of present-day education; in the second, education as it ought to be. My next work will be 'Justice.' It will treat of a judicial error; but I shall try not to make allusion to the Affaire. The action will not take place in military circles. It will give me a motive to show my supreme ideal—the end of war, the victory of the spirit of justice over militarism, the United States of Europe, the dream of Victor Hugo. You will be astonished that I join Hugo." M. Zola said laughing, "I am, perhaps, more romantic than you thought."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 19.

A city merchant owed his life the other day, according to a case now before the courts, to a button. So once did Handel. But for a lucky button the world would never have had the "Messiah" or "Israel in Egypt." One of his many quarrels led him into a duel, and in the fight the great musician was saved by a large button which turned away a bullet.

There is not an Embassy in Europe which will not feel its share of the sorrow which has fallen upon Mr. Andrew White, the representative of America in Berlin. Diplomatists are never the most popular men in the world, but it would not be easy to find a man with more friends than Mr. White. He is nearly seventy now, and he has been a man of importance in the world for almost fifty years. He was a professor at twenty-five—Professor of History and English Literature in the Michigan University; and for nearly twenty years presided over the fortunes of Cornell University, where he has left his mark on his generation. He is one of the founders of the University, and it goes without saying, therefore, that education has been one of his chief interests in life.

But he has been a power elsewhere, and politics will miss him when in the natural course of things he leaves them to other and younger men. It is 30 years since President Grant realised the capabilities of Mr. White, and sent him, long before the days of American Imperialism, to report upon the proposed annexation of San Domingo. For the two years 1879-1881 also Mr. White acted as Minister at Berlin, and it is then that his official life may be said to have begun. He went back for four years to his university, but in 1885 he gave up his presidential chair and made the students of Cornell a farewell present of 30,000 books. For seven years he travelled largely, representing his country at great exhibitions in America and Europe, and in 1892 Mr. Harrison, sent him to Russia to look after the interests of the States there.

Mr. White has chosen a life of great variety rather than a life devoted to one place and one cause, and after three years in the Russian capital he went home again and wrote his well-known book on the warfare between science and theology. He was writing for a year, and then President Cleveland appointed him on the commission for investigating the boundary question in Venezuela. It was a safe appointment from the British point of view; Mr. White has always been a good friend of the country from which his forefathers came. When his work on the commission was done, President McKinley sent Mr. White to Berlin as American Ambassador, and he is there to this day, the doyen of American diplomatists and the friend of peace towards all nations.

Lord Carrington is bringing up his son and heir in the way he should go. Viscount Wendover, who will, if he lives, succeed to the Carrington estates, is still quite young—he is only in his sixth year—but he has already made his first public speech. "The 'At Home' is open," the little viscount cried, jumping on to a table at a waifs' and strays' fete at High Wycombe Lord Carrington, when he resolved to train his son thus early in the art of oratory, was probably thinking of the night when he was dining for the first time in New South Wales, where he had gone out as Governor. His first appearance was at the Mayoral dinner in Sydney, and he responded to the toast of his health in a short speech, upon which he had secretly flattered himself. He had hardly sat down again, however, when a fat man sitting opposite to him whispered, loudly enough for the Governor to hear, "Thank God, he can't speak!"

Should somebody not bring in a Bill for the protection of the public against the tyranny of the newsman?? Hundreds of people at Herne Hill and Tulse Hill were startled last week by two newsmen, who traversed the neighbourhood, shouting: "Special Edition. Shocking Accident at Herne Hill; Loss of Life"; and their feelings on reading a brief report of a fatal cycling accident may be better imagined than described. A company of honest residents made it their business to follow the men through the streets warning the public not to buy the papers.

The false, newsman, however, is happily the rare exception. There are great gentlemen among the men who preside over the newspaper business on the kerb. A gentleman passing through Cheapside the other day found himself after asking for a 'St. James's,' with nothing less than a two-shilling piece, which the man could not change. "Never mind the money, sir," said the newsman, "that will be all right." Reluctant to take advantage of this act of courtesy, the purchaser sought change in a tobacconist's who however, was as short of change as the man himself, and as the gentleman left the shop, the man with the papers, seeing his predicament, insisted on his taking the paper gratis, and there was nothing else to be done. Who, after this, shall say that there is no courtesy left in the world?

It is not always so. Not long ago a man offered a sixpence for a halfpenny evening paper in Ludgate Hill, and the newsboy, having no change, persuaded a colleague to run for some coppers. He ran hard—so hard that he forgot to come back with the sixpence. "I'm afraid he's gone with; the sixpence, sir," said the man with the papers, and it was obvious that the two were confederates the runaway, indeed, was waiting at a corner in the hope that the purchaser would go without his change. But the purchaser had no idea of doing so. He went off with twelve papers!

Monday was one of the pathetic days in the world' history. July 15 was the last day of Napoleon's freedom. Eighty-six years ago this morning the Master of the World gave himself up to his conquerors. At Rochefort, where he spent his last few days of freedom, he found it impossible to escape from the vigilance of the British cruisers, and not waiting to be captured, he walked on board the Bellerophon, and surrendered himself to Captain Maitland. He had prepared for this a day or two before, but he had little dreamed, apparently, that he would cease to be a free man the day he shook hands with Captain Maitland.

He had hoped rather to be England's guest. "A prey to the factions which divide my country and to the enmity of the greatest Powers of Europe," he wrote to the Prince Regent from Rochefort, "I have terminated my public career, and I have come like Themistocles, to seat myself at the hearth of the British people. I place myself under the protection of its laws, which I claim from your Royal Highness as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies." Signing and despatching this letter, the Great Napoleon left a free world for a prison-land, and entered on what Lord Rosebery has called the last phase.

There are men still living who saw Napoleon in the day of his final doom. For three weeks he was a prisoner on the Bellerophon, spending part of the time at Plymouth Sound, waiting for the decision of Parliament. His presence created something like a sensation in the country, and crowds of people went to Plymouth in the hope of catching a glimpse of the fallen conqueror. But they were kept at a distance from the prison-ship; and if they were too daring blank charges of musketry were fired at them. When Napoleon paced the deck cheers were sometimes raised for him; yachtsmen cheered "the Corsican" again and again, and daring ladies wore his favourite flower, the red carnation.

Of the two men still among us who saw Napoleon pace the deck at Plymouth, Mr. James Doel, the actor, is one. He lived at Plymouth then as he does now, and he has a vivid memory of the "short, active man, with a good breadth across the chest," who attracted crowds to Plymouth when he was a boy. Mr. Joseph May, who still lives at Devonport, is probably the only man now alive who has seen the four Napoleons. Of the greatest of them, Mr. May says: "There was naturally a very great curiosity to see him—the man who not only had been for so many years the enemy of our country, but who had played so great a part in the destinies of the other European nations, and it was understood that at a certain hour in the afternoon he would gratify that curiosity by showing himself on deck—I think it was at four o'clock."

Mr. May was there, little imagining how eagerly the public in another century would listen to his impression of the scene. "The public," he has told us, "were not slow in availing themselves of that opportunity, and long before the time arrived great crowds of people of all ranks had gathered round the ship, but were not allowed to come quite near, being kept a proper distance by row-boats. I was then a boy of seven years of age, and I have a distinct recollection of the scene at the moment Napoleon presented himself at the gangway and received the respectful homage of the thousand—men, women, and children—that stood up in their boats and gave expression to their feelings by a subdued roar, not approaching to a huzzah nor partaking in the least of reproach. I fancy I see him now—short in person, stiff, upright, rather stout. He graciously saluted the assembled crowd, stayed a few minutes, and then retired. This was continued day after day as long as the ship remained in the Sound.

Lord Morris, who is happily recovering from his illness, is probably the most humorous judge on the Irish bench, which is saying a great deal. He is known from end to end of Ireland for his vast knowledge on innumerable subjects, and for his brilliant intellect, but the man in the Irish street knows him chiefly as the judge who knows how to make a good joke. He is more dignified now than in the days of his youth—he is in the seventies—but it seems only the other day that he leaned over the bench when sitting as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and asked a young barrister where he came from. "County Antrim, my lord," was the reply, and the judge turning to his clerk asked "Did ye iver come acros sich a frightful accint in the course of yer loife?

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE number of railway passengers has increased from 73,000,000 in 1850 to 1,107,000,000 in 1900. Until a few years ago the different railway companies seemed quite indifferent to the hygienic condition of the vehicles they provided for the public. In some few instances passengers who suffered from the effects of long retention of urine and so forth obtained good damages, and it was found to be in the interests of the shareholders to provide proper lavatory accommodation. Competition was also a factor in producing more roomy carriages, better ventilation, an improved system of warming the coaches, and seats framed more for, comfort than torture, which seemed the former rule. Thus the more glaring defects were got rid of, and it became possible to travel third-class in comparative comfort. But even now railway travelling implies many risks from the unhygienic conditions of many of the carriages of every class. The loathsome and dangerous habit of spitting on the floor of carriages is still practised, and in the evening of the day many third-class carriages become filthy from the habit. There is no systematic cleansing of the floor of such carriages on the completion of each journey as there should be. If the habit of spitting in trains cannot be put down suitable, spittoons should be provided. . . . . All the furniture and fittings of a railway carriage should be removed at the end of each journey and disinfected, and the carriage thoroughly cleansed before being sent on another journey. Objection may be taken to the cost of such measures for preserving the health of the travelling public; but we think that they are fully justified by the fact that many millions of the public make use of the railway, and their lives are quite as precious as those of oxen, and we need not remind our readers that after every journey a cattle waggon must be cleansed and thoroughly disinfected.

It has been reported by Professor Raymond Dodge, of Wesleyan University, that his experiments have clearly demonstrated that the eyes, when in motion, can distinguish nothing in any complex field of vision over which they sweep. "In order to see any object at rest," says a correspondent who writes to the "Evening Post" (New York) about Professor Dodge's discovery, "the eye must remain motionless, looking at some definite part of it for an appreciable length of time. If the eyes move, they see nothing for about one-twentieth of a second. This explains the success of those sleight-of-hand tricks in which rapid movements of the fingers are absolutely unseen while the eyes follow the larger movements of the hand. It also explains the necessity of looking at a relatively fixed point in boxing, fencing, &c. While the new law will necessitate a reinvestigation of many psychological prombleme, it has an especially obvious bearing on the psychology of reading. Four years ago, in collaboration with Professor Benno Erdmann, then of the University of Halle, Prussia, Professor Dodge demonstrated that, contrary to the general impression, the eyes do not move regularly over a page as we read, but make a series of distinct pauses as they sweep along each line of print. At that time evidence was found which seemed to show that the eyes actually saw the words only during these pauses. That evidence has recently been called in question by eminent authorities. The new experiments finally settle the question beyond all doubt, and justify the psychologically, as well as pedagogically, important conclusion that in reading the true unit of stimulation is not the individual letter, but a more or less extended group of letters. People of middle age remember that before they learned to read they had to first learn their letters,' then they were taught to put the letters together to make words, and finally they learned to read. Nowadays, children learn to read words before they learn the individual letters."

The Santos Dumont feat of doubling the EiffelTower is not so unprecedented as some correspondents of the newspapers appear to think. Captain Renaud, of the French Army Department of Aerostation, travelled twenty miles in a cigar-shaped dirigeable balloon many years ago, and Count Zeppelin's voyage is quite recent. Nevertheless, the Dumont attempt is an advance in some ways, and he deserves much praise for it. Dumont has been working at the subject for years, and made a number of trials at Nice before he went to Paris.

His machine is a kind of aerial motor-cycle. There is a cigar-shaped balloon to buoy it in the air, a petroleum motor, very light for its power, to drive it by means of aerial propellers and rudders, a seat or saddle for the aeronaut, who controls it by his feet and hands, and an arrangement of water tanks for ballast. There are no aeroplanes, and, properly speaking, it is a motor-balloon, not merely a dirigeable-balloon. It would be almost helpless in a strong wind, and carried with the current, but in a calm or light breeze it is likely to gain the Deutsch prize of £4,000. The aeronaut must have a good head to keep his perch on the saddle and work the machinery.

The Discovery, the ship for the British Antarctic Expedition, now in the London Docks, was built in Dundee, the headquarters of the Arctic whaling and sealing fleet. Like the Gauss, the German Antarctic vessel, built at Kiel, her bows are plated with steel to cut through the ice. The Discovery is a barque, the Sauss, a three-masted barquentine, and the former has a straight, while the latter has a slightly convex bow or cutting edge. Both vessel will be lighted by electricity, but the Discovery will be heated by stoves and the Gauss by steam pipes. The living rooms in both are amid-ships, and the holds are utilised mainly as coal bunkers.

The "Pascal Marino" accumulator is built up horizontally one plate over the other, like the original voltaic pile and the "tray battery" of Lord Kelven. It is a lead accumulator, but the inventors have introduced improvements tending to reduce the size, weight and the bulk of electrolyte employed, as well as to increase the durability of the cells.

M. Fonzes-Diacon has been studying the combination of selenium and cobalt and made a number of new compounds, the selenides of cobalt, which are four in number.

According to Dr. Gaylord, of Buffalo University, cancer is due to an animal parasite which he has identified and isolated. His experiments made in the New York State Pathological Laboratory are still in progress, and he may yet find a remedy or preventative.

According to a paper by Mr. William Shield, read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, the height o storm waves observed at Peterhead when the wind blew with a velocity of 59 to 90 miles an hour was from 40 to 45 feet. This is, we believe, the highest record for waves. Observations made in the South Indian Ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and New Amsterdam gave 37 1-2 feet as about the largest.

The atmosphere by allowing the sunshine to reach the surface of the earth and checking radiations from it, acts like the glass of a greenhouse and keep us warm. This effect is due to water vapour and carbonic acid gas in the air. If we increased or diminished the carbonic acid in the atmosphere the earth would become warmer or cooler. According to Dr. Nils Eckholm, in a paper to the RoyalMeterological Society, the present proportion of carbonic acid (one-third per cent.) would only have to be reduced to two-thirds of its value in order to lower the average temperature of the northern hemisphere by 99 degrees. Fah., and produce a return of the Glacial Period. On the other hand, by tripling the proportion of carbonic acid in the air the Polar regions would support a tropical vegetation as formerly.

Dr. Eckholm therefore concludes that secular changes of temperature such as gave rise to Glacial Periods were probably caused by variations of the proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere. It is one more explanation of the Great Ice Age or Ages, Perhaps somebody will pursue the investigation and find out whether the present tendency is for the proportion of this gas in the atmosphere to increase or diminish, for that will mean a change of temperature and climate. Vegetation tends to diminish it, but animal and human life, combustion of coal, &c., tends to increase it, so that, perhaps, the general tendency is towards a higher temperature.

Recent experiments with acetylene appear to show that much of the discomfort arising from the impurified gas is not entirely due to phosphorated hydrogen, but largely to sulphur compounds.

According to Mr. Chamen, chief engineer of the Glasgow Corporation Electricity Works, about 20,000 horse-power of eletric energy, for light and power purposes, is now supplied in that city. Glasgow, like other large cities, has local generating stations in different parts of the town. These are Waterloo-street, 3,300 horse-power; Port Dundas, 11,650; St. Andrew's Cross, 2,400; and Kelvinside (West End), 1,050 horse-power. Mr. Chamen informs us that the Port Dundas Station under his charge will ultimately have 35,000 horse-power. The tramways department of the city have recently erected a station in which they have placed two engines of 4,000 horse-power each and two of 500 horse-power. Ultimately the station will supply about 16,000 horse-power for working the electric tramways.

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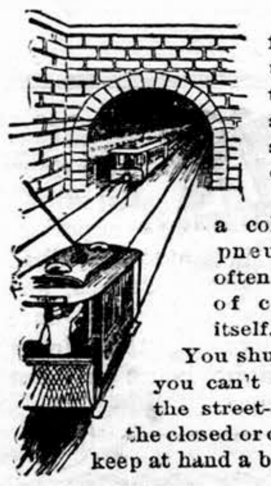

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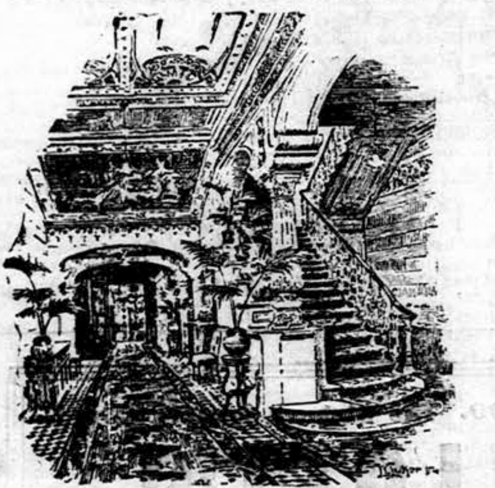

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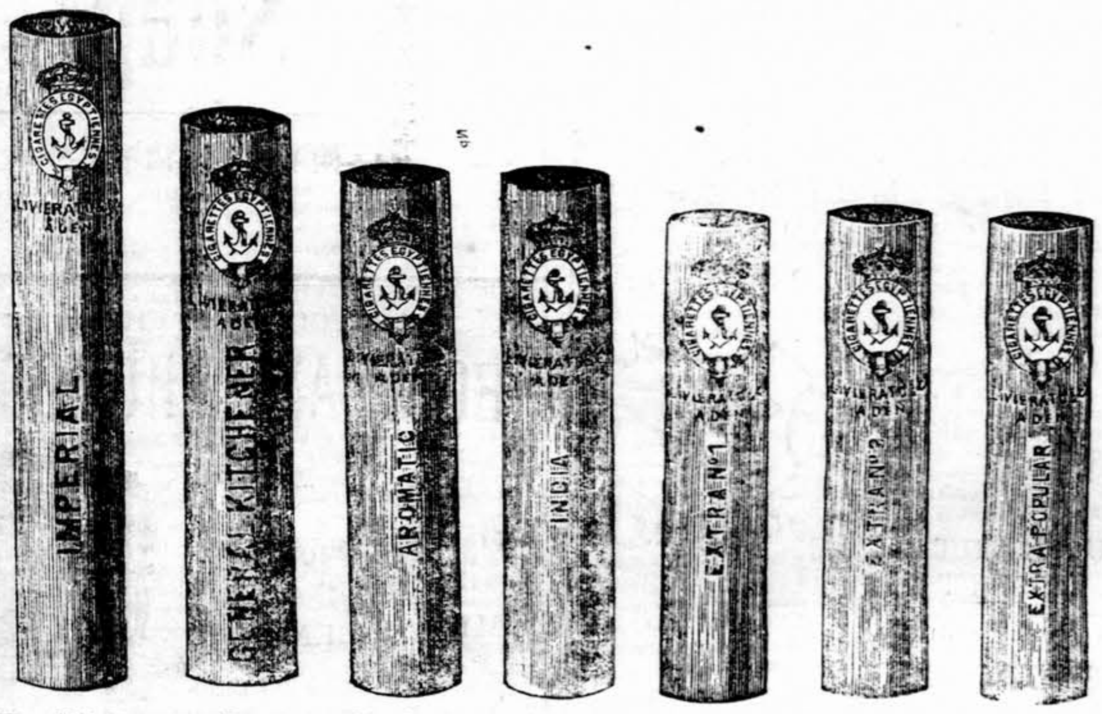

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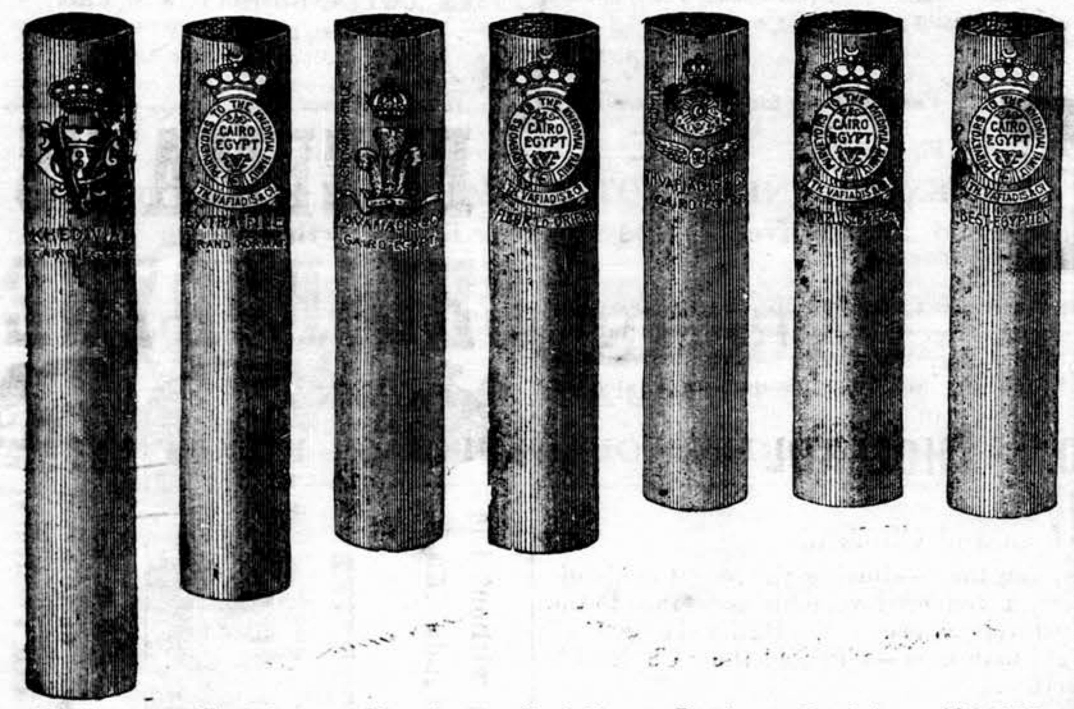

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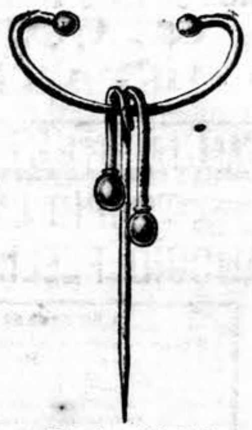

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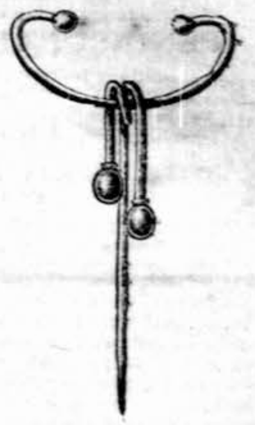

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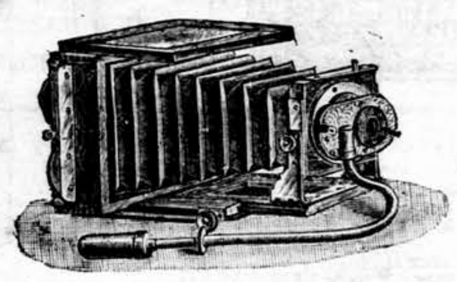

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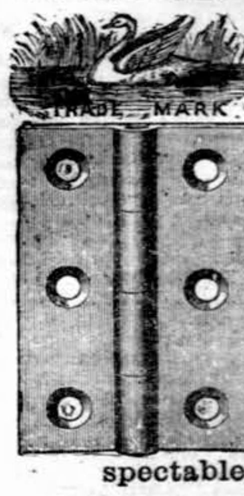

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